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Hove
and the Great War



Dedicated to the men of Hove who joined the fighting forces of His Majesty the King in the Great War, and to the citizens who, at home and abroad, helped them and their comrades to win the victory.



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Reading the King's Proclamation at the Town Hall,
Peace Day, July 19, 1919

Photo : F. W. Pannell]

Hove and the Great War

A RECORD AND A REVIEW

together with the

Roll of Honour

and

List of Distinctions

By

H. M. WALBROOK

Issued under the authority of the Hove War Memorial Committee

Hove Sussex
The Cliftonville Press
1920

“. . . . the Powers militant
That stood for Heaven, in mighty quadrate joined
Of union irresistible, moved on
In silence their bright legions; to the sound
Of instrumental harmony, that breathed
Heroic ardour to adventurous deeds,
Under their godlike leaders, in the cause
Of God and His Messiah.”

John Milton.

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Foreword

IHAVE been asked to write a "Foreword" to this book; personally I think the book speaks for itself. Representations have been made from time to time that a record of Hove's share in the Great War should be published, and the idea having been put before the public meeting of the inhabitants called in April last to consider the question of a War Memorial, the publication became part, although a very minor part, of the scheme.

I should like to emphasize the fact that the "Roll of Honour" is its keynote. That Roll contains the names of Hove men and women who gave their lives for the Empire, and whose memory must never be allowed to fade. Without their sacrifice and the sacrifice of thousands upon thousands of others, not made in vain, this book would never have been written, for there would have been no history worth recording.

The rest of the book, besides the List of Distinctions gained, contains an account of the town's endeavour to do its share worthily in those dark and trying years. I have read through its pages and can testify to the care and trouble Mr. Walbrook has taken to fitly enumerate the

various phases of war work carried out by the citizens at home, so faithfully and under the inspiration of the highest ideals of civic and national patriotism.

Several names of individuals are set down, but many more are omitted ; it may truthfully be said that probably some of the most self-sacrificing work was done by men and women unknown to their fellows, and away from the public eye.

All that need be added is just this, that no call was made to the people of Hove during those years that was not cheerfully responded to, and the town can hand on this history to the judgment of its citizens who shall come after, feeling that its record in the Great War is one of which it need not be ashamed.

A. R. SARGEANT,

Mayor's Parlour,

Mayor 1914-1919.

Town Hall, Hove.

November 1st, 1919.

From Peace to War

IN the opening days of July, 1914, a great flotilla lay off Hove, the First Battle Squadron of the British Fleet, stretching in two majestic lines from a point opposite The Drive to one opposite the coastguard station. At the head of it were such formidable battleships as *Marlborough*, *Colossus*, *Hercules*, *Neptune*, *St. Vincent*, *Superb*, *Vanguard* and *Collingwood*, each name an epitome of power; and thousands of the residents and visitors gathered along the Front to admire them as they lay at rest in the sunshine, and, after dark, to watch their searchlights flinging their beams in all directions, or to behold the magical spectacle of their illumination by myriads of electric lights.

England and the world were at peace, but pride in the Navy, and the sense of its protecting power, are inborn feelings of our race; and when considerably over a thousand bluejackets were entertained to dinner in the Town Hall the streets through which the men marched were gay with flags and lined with cheering crowds. In conversation with the Mayor (then Alderman E. H. Leeney), the Admiral, Sir Lewis Bayly, expressed not only his gratification at the welcome extended to his officers and men but also his fairly confident hope of paying another such visit to the town in a couple of years. At last, after three days of balls and dinners ashore and afloat, the great squadron departed as silently and majestically as it had arrived. In little more

than a month it had taken up its station in the misty region of Scapa Flow; the Great War had burst upon the world, and the British Fleet had settled down to the sternest and most triumphantly performed task in all its long and glorious history.

Within a week of the declaration of war the town had begun to organise itself to make the fullest possible contribution to the national strength. The first steps were taken during the Mayoralty of Alderman Leeney, and when, in November, 1914, he was succeeded by Alderman A. R. Sargeant, the work increased as the crisis deepened. By the unanimous desire of the Town Council, Alderman and Mrs. Sargeant filled the mayoral positions during the remaining four years of the war, and presided over what became, year after year, a still more united and enthusiastic civic community. In a very remarkable degree the Town Hall was the centre and heart of the whole war effort of the town.

Hove had the honour of making a worthy contribution of its own sons to the fighting forces of the Empire. The lives of thousands more were saved by the work done for the wounded in the local military hospitals and by the War Hospital Supply Depôt and its allied organisations. A great deal of munition-making went on, and every patriotic fund of the time was handsomely supported. It was felt by all that, in such a cause and such a crisis, patriotism was not only a duty but a privilege, and rich and poor displayed an equal generosity. A thousand unessential differences of party and class were obliterated, and in the solemn

religious observances held year after year in the Town Hall, the Church of England and the Nonconformist Churches participated in perfect harmony. Alderman Sargeant said in one of his war speeches, "these years are a testing-time of democracy." The democracy of Hove proved good metal. The best hearts are ever the bravest. That is as true of civilians as of soldiers. During those years of trial the strong hearts of Hove, as of the nation, were in a splendid majority.

Side by side with all the war work, the ordinary life and administration of the town went smoothly on. The education of the children, the care of the aged, the administration of justice, the policing of the streets (a work in which the Special Constables gave valuable assistance) and the other civic responsibilities of ordinary times were fully maintained, with the result that when, at last, the long strain of the war was ended the normal life of the town was found to have suffered no irreparable dislocation.

Thousands of Hove men and women of all classes who worked nobly during those years are not even mentioned by name in this book for the simple reason that there is not the space for even so splendid a list. But their service is known. Theirs, too, is the consciousness of duty done—and done not in vain. Of them all the town is proud; and it is to be hoped that their spirit will animate and inspire our civic life in the future as it animated our national life in the past.

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Roll of Honour

Citizens who made the Great Sacrifice on Naval, Military,
or Air Service

“Their name liveth for evermore”—ECCLESIASTICUS

ABBEY, Lt. Noël Roland. Grenadier Guards.

ACKLOM, Lt.-Col. Spencer, D.S.O. AND BAR, M.C. Highland Lt. Inf.

ADAMS, Pte. William Thomas. M.G. Corps.

ADDISON, Pte. William Percy. Middlesex Regt.

ALDOUS, Ldg.-Signalman Ernest George. R.N. H.M.S. “Invincible.”

ALEXANDER, L.-Cpl. Frederick Richard. R. Sussex Regt.

ALLEN, Pte. Jefferys Somerset. Cambridgeshire Regt.

ANDREWS, Lt. Eric Bernard. R.A.F.

ANDREWS, Pte. George John Williams. R. Sussex Regt.

ANDREWS, Pte. William Frederick R. Sussex Regt.

ANSELL, Pte. David Irvin. Suffolk Regt.

ANSELL, Trooper John William David. 11th Hussars.

ANSELL, Gunner William Henry. R.F.A.

ARMSTRONG-DASH, Lt. Arthur. Lancashire Fusiliers.

AUSTEN, Pte. Hubert. R. Sussex Regt.

AUSTIN, Pte. Bertram. R. Sussex Regt.

AUSTIN, Pte. Harry. Manchester Regt.

AVIS, Signaller George. Oxford and Bucks Lt. Inf.

AVIS, Sto. Harry. R.N. Reserve. H.M.S. “Good Hope.”

AVIS, L.-Cpl. William. R. Sussex Regt.

BACK, Pte. Albert John. R. Sussex Regt.

BACKHAUSER, Sapper Douglas Charles. R.E.

BAINES, Sec.-Lt. Frederick Athelstan Fanshawe. K.R.R.C.

BAKER, Pte. Archibald John. R. Sussex Regt.

BAKER, Pte. Ernest Edward. E. Surrey Regt.

BAKER, Gunner Francis Edgar. R.G.A.

BAKER, Sec.-Lt. Frederick Gerald W. Yorkshire Regt.

BAKER, Pte. Frederick John. Northumberland Fusiliers.

BALCHIN, Driver Herbert James. R.A.S.C.

BANFIELD, Cpl. Marcus E. R. Sussex Regt.

BANKS, Rifleman Albert James. London Regt.

BANKS, Pte. Joseph. R. Sussex Regt.

BANKS, Pte. Reginald. R.A.M.C.

BANKS, Pte. Robert Frank. R. Sussex Regt.

BARBER, Pte. Albert Henry. R. Sussex Regt.

BARBER, Pte. Edward Frederick. R. Sussex Regt.

BARBER, Pte. Edward John. R. Sussex Regt.

BARKER, Bdr. William. R.F.A.

BARNATO, Capt. Jack Henry Woolf. R.A.F.

BARNETT, Pte. Frederick William James. London Regt.

BARNETT, Sgt. George Bernard. Aust. Impl. Force.

BATCHELOR, Sec.-Lt. Edward. London Regt.

BATEY, Pte. Jasper Matthews. Army Cyclist Corps.

BATTENSBY, L.-Cpl. Harry John Chase. R. Sussex Regt.

BAXTER, Pte. H. E. Surrey Regt.

BEARN, Driver Harry Herbert. R.A.S.C.

BECK, Pte. George John Percival. R. Sussex Regt.

BELL, Pte. Percy Mackenzie. R. Sussex Regt.

BENFORD, Sec.-Lt. Charles George R. Sussex Regt.

BENHAM, Maj. Charles Henry, M.D. R.A.M.C. (T.)

BENNETT, Rifleman Douglas Bradford. London Regt.

BENTON, Ord. Smn. Sydney. R.N. H.M.S. "Newmarket."

BERRINGTON-STONER, M.Gunner Hugh B. Canad. M.G. Corps.

BICKFORD, Maj. Arthur Louis. C.I.E. Khyber Rifles.

BLABER, Pte. Bernard John. R. Sussex Regt.

BLACKMAN, 4th cl. Eng. Rm. Art. George Henry. R.N. H.M.S. "Queen Mary."

BLANCH, Gunner David Henry. R.G.A.

BLANN, Pte. Alfred Percy. R. Sussex Regt.

BLOCK, Maj. Frederick James. R. Warwickshire Regt.

BOAST, Cpl. Leonard Horace. R.F.A.

BONAS, Pte. George Frederick. R. Sussex Regt.

BOND, Pte. Henry Albert. R.A.M.C.

BONE, Sec.-Lt. Harry Whittenbury. S. Staffordshire Regt.

ROLL OF HONOUR

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BOOKER, L.-Cpl. Henry. R.E.

BOONE, Maj. Henry Griffith, D.S.O. R.F.A.

BOSTOCK, Pte. Thomas Smith. Rifle Brigade.

BOTTING, L.-Cpl. Frederick Charles. R. Sussex Regt.

BOXALL, L.-Cpl. John. R. Sussex Regt.

BOYCE, Pte. Alfred George. R. Sussex Regt.

BRADEN, Sapper John William. R.E.

BRANDON, Wireless Teleg. Charles Henry Alfred. R.N.V.R. H.M.T. "Remarko."

BREACH, Pte. Charles Frederick. London Regt.

BREACH, Pte. Ernest. London Regt.

BREACH, Pte. Harold. Grenadier Guards.

BREWER, Pte. Guy Venour. R. Fusiliers.

BRIDGER, Pte. Percy William, M.M. R. Sussex Regt.

BRIDGER, Able Snn. Thomas Edward. R.N. Division.

BRIGGS, Boy Mech. Robert William. R.A.F.

BRIGHT, Sec.-Lt. John Leslie. R. Sussex Regt.

BRIGHT, Sec.-Lt. Kenneth Coldwell. R. Sussex Regt.

BROOK, Pte. James William. R. Sussex Regt.

BROOKS, Pte. Arthur Neil. R.W. Surrey Regt.

BROOKS, Pte. George. R. Fusiliers.

BROOMFIELD, Driver Gordon. R.F.A.

BROWN, Sgt. Albert. R.F.A.

BROWN, L.-Cpl. Ernest. Middlesex Regt.

BROWN, Sgt. Frank Bernard. R.A.F.

BRUNTON, Pte. Robert. R. Sussex Regt.

BURCHELL, Pte. George. R. Sussex Regt.

BURCHELL, Pte. William Ernest. Canad. R. Highlanders.

BURDEN, Pte. Alfred William Percy. R. Sussex Regt.

BURDEN, Pte. George Percy. R. Sussex Regt.

BURGESS, Pte. William John. R. Sussex Regt.

BURR, Driver Walter George. R.F.A.

BURROWS, Sec.-Lt. Leonard Righton. Northumberland Fusiliers.

BUTCHER, Gunner Edward John. R.F.A.

BUTLAND, 1st cl. Torpedoman Albert Victor. R.N. H.M.S. "Princess Irene."

BUZZ, Lt. Francis Wilfred. R.A.F.

ROLL OF HONOUR

BUTTERWORTH, 1st cl. Engineer
John Wilfred. R.N.
H.M.S. "Vanguard."

CADDY, Bdr. Hubert Mallett.
R.F.A.

CAIN, Sec.-Lt. Alan Victor.
Hampshire Regt.

CALLOW, Pte. Albert Edward.
R. Sussex Regt.

CALLOW, Pte. William Cheslyn.
R. Fusiliers.

CAMERON, Sec.-Lt. Hector
William Lovett. Cameron
Highlanders.

CAMPBELL, L.-Cpl. James
Douglas. R. Sussex Regt.

CAPELIN, Pte. Albert Edward.
Canad. Inf.

CARD, Able Smn. Joseph.
R.N. Division. "Nelson"
Batt.

CARDEN, Pte. William Richard.
R.A.V.C.

CARN, Pte. Thomas Richard.
K.O.Y.L.I.

CARR, Lt. Dudley Reed.
Norfolk Regt.

CARSON, Sec.-Lt. Richard
Hartley. Grenadier Guards.

CARTER, L.-Cpl. Joseph.
R.W. Surrey Regt.

CARTER, Capt. William Thomas.
Seaforth Highlanders.

CARVICK, Lt. James Bruce North,
M.C., Aust. Impl. Force.

CATON, Sec.-Lt. Frederic
William. R.E.

CAWOOD, Capt. William
Benjamin Crane. R.F.A.

CHADWELL, Cpl. Frederick
Henry. R.E.

CHADWELL, Signaller Herbert
Frederick. R. N.V.R.
H.M.S. "Vivid."

CHAMBERLAIN, Sec.-Lt. Eric
Dunstan, B.A. Loyal N.
Lancashire Regt.

CHAMBERLAIN, Sec.-Lt. Rupert
Maurice. Scots Guards.

CHAPMAN, Flight Lt. Charles
Hamilton Murray. R.N.A.S.

CHAPMAN, L.-Cpl. Gordon.
Suffolk Regt.

CHAPMAN, Lt. Stephen James.
R.A.F.

CHATFIELD, Driver Reuben.
R.F.A.

CHEESMAN, Lt. George Leonard,
M.A. Hampshire Regt.

CLARE, Pte. Henrie Nugent.
Middlesex Regt.

CLARKE, Pte. Reginald. London
Regt.

CLEEVE, Brevet-Col. Frederick
John Stewart. R.F.A.

CLEVELAND, Pte. Thomas George.
R. Fusiliers.

CLIFFORD, Sub.-Lt. Ernest
Alfred. R.N.V.R.
"Howe" Batt.

COATES, Pte. Walter. R. Sussex
Regt.

COCHRAN, Pte. Arthur Knight. London Regt.

COLEBOURNE, Trooper Harold. Sussex Yeomanry.

COLE, Pte. Frederick James. R. Sussex Regt.

COLE, Pte. Henry Edward. M.G. Corps.

COLE, Sapper Reginald Albert. R.E.

COLE, Pte. William Albert. R. Sussex Regt.

COOK, Pte. Albert. R. Sussex Regt.

COOK, Pte. George. R.W. Surrey Regt.

COOMBER, Pte. Percy George. R. Sussex Regt.

COOMBER, Pte. Reginald. R. Sussex Regt.

COOPER, Gnr. Frederick. R.G.A.

COOPER, L.-Cpl. William Richard. R. Sussex Regt.

COPPARD, Pte. Percy William Frederick. Somerset Lt. Inf.

COPPIN, Pioneer Reginald Charles. R.E.

CORBIN, Pte. Harold. R.W. Kent Regt.

CORNOCK, Pte. Arthur Henry. R. Sussex Regt.

CORPS, Sgt. William Charles. R.G.A.

COSHAM, Bdr. William Charles. R.F.A.

COSHAM, Driver Paul Thomas. R.E.

COWSTICK, Pte. Frederick. R. Sussex Regt.

COX, Pte. Horace Stanley. R. Fusiliers.

COX, Lt. Percy Travers. Canad. Engineers.

CREAGH, Lt. Reginald Simon MacNamara. Rifle Brigade.

CREESE, Flight-Lt. Alfred Richard. R.A.F.

CREWE, 2nd Air Mech. Ernest. R.F.C.

CROSS, Pte. Charles Murray. Gloucestershire Regt.

CROWTHER, Pte. Eustace Charles. London Regt.

DANCY, Pte. William Bernard. Canad. Inf.

DAVEY, Lt. Reginald. King's African Rifles.

DAVIDSON, Pte. Robert Douglas. R. Sussex Regt.

DAVIES, Capt. James Gordon, B.A. Welsh Regt.

DAWES, Pte. Alfred Charles. R. Sussex Regt.

DAY, Gunner John Henry. R.N.V.R. "Howe" Batt.

DE LUSIGNAN, Lt. Raymond. R. Dublin Fusiliers.

DEADMAN, Trooper William Walter. Sussex Yeomanry.

DEAN, Pte. Arthur Castle Gordon. R. Sussex Regt.

DELVES, Able Smn. Mark. R.N. Division.

DENYER, Rifleman Nathan Thomas Alfred. K.R.R.C.	ECCLES, Lt. Arthur John Tolcher, M.C. R.E.
DEWAR-BROWN, Pte. Ian Gracie. Seaforth Highlanders.	EDWARDS, Pte. Charles Edwin, M.M. Aust. Impl. Force.
DEXTER, Pte. Charles. Middlesex Regt.	EDWARDS, Pte. Walter Thomas. Cheshire Regt.
DICKINSON, Lt. John Malcolm. R. Sussex Regt.	ELLIOTT, Bdr. Harry Alderton. R.F.A.
DIPLOCK, Sgt. Horace Reginald, M.M. R. Sussex Regt.	ELLIOTT, L.-Cpl. Wilfred. R.A.S.C.
Doo, Pte. Reginald Herbert. R. Sussex Regt.	ELMS, Pte. Gordon William. R. Sussex Regt.
DORE, Trooper Frederick. 9th Lancers.	EMBLEIN, Pte. Albert. R. Sussex Regt.
DOSSETT, Cpl. Halbert Edwin, M.M. R. Fusiliers.	ETHERINGTON, Pte. Frederick. N. Staffordshire Regt.
DOYLE, Pte. Alexander William. R. Sussex Regt.	EVANS, Sgt. Arthur James, M.M. R. Sussex Regt.
DOYLE, Pte. Herbert James. R. Sussex Regt.	EVANS, Bomber Cecil Johnson. R. Sussex Regt.
DRURY, Pte. Fred. R. Sussex Regt.	EWINGS, Gunner William G. H. R.F.A.
DUMBRELL, Pte. William George. R. Sussex Regt.	FARLOW, Sgt. Charles Ewen. R.G.A.
DUNCAN, Sec.-Lt. Kenneth. Devonshire Regt.	FAULKNER, Pte. John Edward. R. Sussex Regt.
DUNFORD, Sgt. Horace R. J. 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.	FIELD, Lt.-Col. Kenneth Douglas, D.S.O. R.A.
DUNK, Pte. Albert Alma. Oxford and Bucks. Lt. Inf.	FIFIELD, Pte. Harry Christophor. R. Sussex Regt.
DUNK, Pte. Arthur Edward. R. Sussex Regt.	FISH, Pte. George William. R. Sussex Regt.
DYER, Trooper Charles Robert. Sussex Yeomanry.	FITCH, Pte. Frederick William. R. Sussex Regt.

FLAVIN, Ldg.-Smn. Thomas
Hubert. R.N.V.R.
H.M.S.“Clan McNaughton”

FLEET, Rifleman Thomas Francis
London Regt.

FLOWERS, Sec.-Lt. Herbert, B.A.
R.W. Kent Regt.

FLOWERS, Sec.-Lt. John Arthur.
R. Sussex Regt.

FOOT, Pte. Samuel. Middlesex
Regt.

FORD, Pte. Albert William.
R. Sussex Regt.

FORD, Pte. John Henry.
R. Sussex Regt.

FOREMAN, Pte. George Henry.
R. Sussex Regt.

FOSTER, L.-Cpl. Leonard Arthur.
K.R.R.C.

FRANKLAND, Capt. Robert Cecil
Colville. S. Staffordshire
Regt.

FRANKLAND, Brig.-Maj. Thomas
Hugh Colville. R. Dublin
Fusiliers.

FRAPE, L.-Cpl. Reginald David.
R. Sussex Regt.

FRASER, 2nd Mate Jack Stewart.
Mercantile Marine.
H.M. “Patani.”

FREEMAN, Pte. Frederick
William Charles.
R.W. Surrey Regt.

FRENCH, Bdr. Edward John.
R.F.A.

FROST, Pte. Alec. H.A.C.

GANDER, Sapper John Henry.
R.E.

GARDNER, Pte. Harry Victor,
M.M. Welsh Regt.

GATES, Able Smn. Frederick
John. R.N. H.M.S.
“Good Hope.”

GEORGE, Pte. Arthur James.
R. Sussex Regt.

GEORGE, Pte. Gordon Stanley.
R.A.S.C.

GEORGE, Cpl. Percy William.
R. Sussex Regt.

GIBBS, Cpl. Alfred.
10th Hussars.

GIBBS, L.-Cpl. Leslie George.
R. Fusiliers.

GLADMAN, Cpl. James Warwick.
Gloucestershire Regt.

GLADWELL, Rifleman Douglas
Alexander. Rifle Brigade.

GLEDHILL, Lt. Alfred. R.N.
Reserve. Submarine “E. 6.”

GOACHER, Pte. William Edward.
R.A.O.C.

GOAD, L.-Cpl. Claude Louis.
S.A. (Scottish) Inf.

GOATCHER, Pte. Michael.
R.A.V.C.

GODDARD, Pte. Victor James.
D. of Cornwall’s Lt. Inf.

GODLONTON, Ord.-Smn. William
Charles. R.N. H.M.
Minesweeper “Erin’s Isle.”

GOLDIE, Sec.-Lt. Barré Herbert.
I.A.R.O.

ROLL OF HONOUR

GOLDS, Pte. Harold Arthur.
R.W. Surrey Regt.

GOLDSMITH, Pte. Harold A.
R. Fusiliers.

GOODERHAM, Bdr. A. R.F.A.

GOODWIN, Sapper George
Russell. R.E.

GOODWIN, Pte. Thomas Edwin.
R. Sussex Regt.

GOODWIN, Pte. William Francis.
R.A.S.C.

GORTON, Pte. John Henry.
Middlesex Regt.

GOULD, Sec.-Lt. Ernest William.
S. Lancashire Regt.

GOULDING, Able Snn. Albert.
R.N.V.R. H.M.S.
"Themistocles."

GRAHAM, Pte. Edwin George
Mundell. R. Sussex Regt.

GRAVETT, Ord.-Snn. Charles
David. R.N.V.R.
H.M.S. "Hawke."

GRAVETT, Pte. Edwin Thomas.
R. Sussex Regt.

GRAY, Lt. Gordon Evelyn
Elliott. R.N.
H.M.S. "Good Hope."

GRAY, Trooper William Charles.
Sussex Yeomanry.

GREENHILL, Lt. Benjamin
Pelham Knowle. R.N.V.R.
H.M.S. "Hampshire."

GRIFFITHS, Sec.-Lt. Harry
James. Somersetshire Lt. Inf.

GROUT, Pte. Walter. R. Sussex
Regt.

GRUBB, Sec.-Lt. Lawrence
Ernest Pelham. K.O.Y.L.I.

GUBBINS, Pte. Stanley Edgar.
Coldstream Guards.

HAINES, Gunner Alfred Ernest.
R.F.A.

HALL, Pte. Arthur. R.W. Kent
Regt.

HALL, Pte. Ernest. Middlesex
Regt.

HALLETT, L.-Cpl. Charles
Arthur. Gordon Highlanders.

HAMBLY, Pte. Thomas Sutton.
Loyal N. Lancashire Regt.

HAMEL, Gunner Ernest. R.F.A.

HAMMOND, 1st cl. P.O. Harry
R.N. H.M.S. "Hogue."

HAMMOND, Pte. Wilfrid Albert.
R.A.M.C.

HANDS, Pte. Robert Gilbert.
R. Sussex Regt.

HANNAY, Sec.-Lt. Herbert
Thomas. R. Fusiliers.

HANSFORD, L.-Cpl. Reginald
John. R. Sussex Regt.

HARDING, Rifleman Edward
John. London Regt.

HARE, Pte. Albert. R. Sussex
Regt.

HARMER, Pte. William Frederick.
Notts. & Derby. Regt.

HARVEY, Gunner William
Samuel. R.F.A.

ROLL OF HONOUR

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HAWKINGS, Lt. Claude Ernest
Vincent. R.N. H.M.S.
"Iris."

HAZELDINE, Pte. Robert.
R. Sussex Regt.

HEADLEY, Lt. Alfred Norman.
R.N. Reserve.

HEATH, Pte. James George.
R. Sussex Regt.

HEATHER, L.-Cpl. Frank.
Sussex Yeomanry.

HENLEY, Gunner Alfred John.
R.F.A.

HERBERT, Lt. Malcolm
Cavagnari Norton. Gloucester-
shire Regt.

HILL, Sec.-Lt. Austen
Shelbourne. London Regt.

HILL, Maj. Edwin Arundel.
R. Sussex Regt.

HILLMAN, Lt. Leslie Howis.
Rifle Brigade.

HILLS, Pte. William.
R.W. Kent Regt.

HITCHINS, Lt.-Col. Henry
William Ernest. Manchester
Regt.

HOBDAY, Trooper Archibald.
City of London Yeomanry.

HOBDEN, Pte. Edward Thomas.
Lincolnshire Regt.

HOBDEN, Sec.-Lt. Ernest.
R.G.A.

HODGKINS, L.-Cpl. Percy
William. The Buffs (E. Kent
Regt.)

HOLDEN, Gunner Frederick
John. R.G.A.

HOLDSTOCK, Ord.-Srn.
Frederick William Tubbs.
R.N. H.M.S. "Opal."

HOLLAND, Pte. Archibald.
R. Sussex Regt.

HOLLINGDALE, L.-Cpl. George
Frederick. M.G. Corps.

HOPKINS, Pte. Arthur William.
H.A.C.

HOPKINS, Cpl. George Harry.
1st Life Guards.

HOPKINS, Pte. John James.
R. Fusiliers.

HOPKINS, Pte. Percy Albert.
R. Sussex Regt.

HOPKINS, Pte. William Strickels.
London Regt.

HOW, Sto. Richard Harry. R.N.
H.M.S. "Queen Mary."

HOWARD, Pte. James Frederick.
R. Berkshire Regt.

HOWICK, Gunner Lancelot
Percy. R.F.A.

HUGHES, Trimmer William
Henry. R.N. Reserve.
H.M.S. "Ganges."

HUMPHREY, Pte. George.
Manchester Regt.

HUMPHREY, Pte. William.
R. Fusiliers.

HUMPHRY, L.-Cpl. Alfred
Walter. Hampshire
Yeomanry.

HUNT, Pte. Arthur Edwin.
R.A.S.C.

HUNT, Cpl. Cecil Alfred.
Sussex Yeomanry.

HURST, Pte. Harry Mortimer.
Middlesex Regt.

INWOOD, Sec.-Lt. Charles
Hawkins. M.G. Corps.

IRELAND, Pte. Charles. R. Sussex
Regt.

JACKSON, Pte. Frederick William.
R. Sussex Regt.

JARROLD, Ord.-Snn. Frederick
Arthur. R.N.V.R. H.M.S.
"Hawke."

JAY, Pte. Ernest Alfred.
R. Sussex Regt.

JAY, Pte. Herbert Charles.
R. Sussex Regt.

jestico, Sgt. Francis William.
R. Sussex Regt.

jestico, Able Snn. Herbert
Henry. R.N. Division.
"Howe" Batt.

JOHNSON, Sec.-Lt. Derrick
Sivewright. R.F.C.

JOLLIFFE, Pte. Augustine L.
R. Sussex Regt.

JONES, Sec.-Lt. Arthur William.
H.A.C.

JUKES, Pte. Louis. R. Sussex
Regt.

JUPP, Pte. Herbert. R. Sussex
Regt.

KEKEWICH, Capt. George. City
of London Yeomanry.

KEKEWICH, Capt. Hanbury
Lewis. Sussex Yeomanry.

KERLY, Pte. Ernest Leonard.
M.G. Corps.

KIDD, Capt. John Newman.
6th Dragoon Guards.

KING, Cpl. Cecil Charles, M.M.
R.E.

KING, Pte. Thomas.
Warwickshire Regt.

KINGSBOROUGH, Driver
Wakeford. R.A.S.C.

KIRK, Pte. Charles Edward.
R. Scots.

KNEE, L.-Cpl. George.
R. Sussex Regt.

KNEE, 1st cl. P.O. Harry.
R.N. H.M.S. "Macedonia."

KNIGHT, Capt. John Peake, D.S.O.
R.H.A.

KNIGHT, Cpl. Walter Wilson.
Tank Corps.

KNIGHT, L.-Cpl. Leonard Gann.
R. Sussex Regt.

KNIGHT, Pte. Leslie Lemprière.
R.A.S.C.

LAKE, Sapper Mark. Canad.
Eng.

LAKE, Pte. Percy Albert.
R. Sussex Regt.

LAKER, Co. Sgt.-Maj. Albert
John. R. Sussex Regt.

LANE, Capt. Alfred Bloomfield. Rifle Brigade.

LANE, Cpl. Frederic. City of London Yeomanry.

LANGRISH, Gunner Charles William. M.G. Corps.

LANGTON, Pte. Patrick Francis. R. Sussex Regt.

LARMAN, Cpl. Shoeing-Smith John. R.F.A.

LARTER, Pte. Arthur Frederick. Welsh Regt.

LASLETT, 2nd cl. Steward Frank Roland. R.N. H.M.S. "Cressy."

LAWS, Pte. George Henry. R. Sussex Regt.

LEE, Cpl. Arthur Cyril. Rifle Brigade.

LEE, Sgt. Thomas. Rifle Brigade.

LELLIOTT, Pte. Ernest Stephen. Middlesex Regt.

LINDEN, Cpl. Walter. R. Sussex Regt.

LITTLEWOOD, Pte. Charles James. Liverpool Regt.

LIVERMORE, Pte. Frederick Owen. R.W. Surrey Regt.

LOVE, Pte. Bertie Charles. R. Sussex Regt.

LOXLEY, Capt. Charles Eric Smart. R. Fusiliers.

LUCAS, Sec.-Lt. Perceval Drewett. Border Regt.

LUSH, L.-Cpl. Charles William. R.E.

MACE, Pte. Robert Sidney. R. Sussex Regt.

MAJOR, L.-Cpl. John Oliver. K.O. Scottish Bord.

MANFIELD, Pte. William. Notts. and Derby. Regt.

MARCHANT, Pte. Charles Frederick. Lancashire Fusiliers.

MARE, Pte. Cyril Ronald Charles John. R. Sussex Regt.

MARKS, Lt. Arthur Sampson. R. Sussex Regt.

MARLER, Able Smn. Albert Walter. R.N.V.R. H.M.S. "Hawke."

MARTINEAU, Maj. Alfred John, F.R.C.S., ED. R.G.A.

MASLEN, Pte. George Alfred. R. Sussex Regt.

MASLIN, Pte. George Henry John. R. Sussex Regt.

MASLIN, Sgt. Herbert John. Sussex Yeomanry.

MASON, Pte. Algernon Douglas. M.G. Corps.

MASON, Pte. Walter John Dart. D. of Cornwall's Lt. Inf.

MATTHEWS, Pte. Clement Henry R. Sussex Regt.

MATTHEWS, Gunner Harold Edward. R.G.A.

MAUGHAN, Sec.-Lt. Alfred William. R.A.

MAXWELL, Bdr. Alfred Ernest. R.F.A.

MAY, Drummer John Edwin. R. Welsh Fusiliers.

MEAD, Pte. Frederick Thomas. R. Sussex Regt.

MEATON, Staff Q.M.-Sgt. Howard James. R. Sussex Regt.

MESSINGER, Pte. Herbert Sydney. M.G. Corps.

MICHELL, Capt. Noël Burgess, B.A. R. Fusiliers.

MIDDLEITCH, L.-Cpl. George William. Suffolk Regt.

MILLS, Gunner David Percy. R.F.A.

MILSOM, Deck hand Henry William. R.N. Reserve. H.M.S. "Cosmos."

MINALL, Sgt. Edward George. R. Sussex Regt.

MINALL, Pte. William John. M.G. Corps.

MITCHELL, Pte. Alfred James. R. Sussex Regt.

MITCHELL, Pte. William Henry Alfred. Leicestershire Regt.

MOORE, Sec.-Lt. Robert. Rifle Brigade.

MOORE, 1st cl. Boy Sidney Victor. R.N. H.M.S. "Bulwark."

MOORE, Sto. P.O. Walter Louis. R.N. H.M.S. "Genista."

MORLEY, Sgt. William Leonard. R. Sussex Regt.

MORTON, Pte. Herbert Charles. R. Sussex Regt.

MUNN, Rifleman William Harold. Rifle Brigade.

MURDOCH, Pte. James Frederick. R.A.S.C.

MURPHY, Pte. Richard George. R.A.S.C.

MURRAY, Sgt. James Hamilton Gordon, D.S.M. Divisional Engineers. R.N. Division.

MUSTCHIN, Cpl. Joseph Charles. R. Sussex Regt.

NEVILL, Capt. Rupert William. Rifle Brigade.

NEWELL, Pte. Stanley Fullalove. Grenadier Guards.

NICHOLAS, Co. Sgt.-Maj. Gerald Arthur. R. Sussex Regt.

NICHOLSON, Capt. Eric Newzam. 14th Hussars.

NICHOLSON, Pte. Nathaniel William. R.W. Surrey Regt.

NORMAN, Lt. Alfred George Bathurst. R.A.F.

NORRIS, Pte. William. R. Fusiliers.

NORTH, Gunner Edwin Joseph Sharp. R.F.A.

NOVERRE, Maj. Arthur Kerr. R.A.S.C.

NUNNE, Pte. Ernest William. R. Sussex Regt.

NYE, Able Smn. Walter.
R.N. H.M.S. "Alert."

ODDIE, Lt. Francis Arthur
Joseph. R. Berkshire Regt.

ODEN, Gunner Thomas Charles.
R.F.A.

OKE, Capt. Robert William
Leslie, M.A. R. Berkshire
Regt.

OLIVER, Sec.-Lt. Thomas
Frederick. Notts. and Derby.
Regt.

ORAM, Pte. Albert James.
R. Sussex Regt.

ORAM, L.-Cpl. George Henry.
R. Sussex Regt.

PAGE, Trooper Thomas.
N.Z. Mtd. Rifles.

PAISH, Cpl. Albert Walter.
Aust. Impl. Yeomanry.

PAISH, Pte. Alfred Victor.
R. Sussex Regt.

PANNELL, Sgt. Frederick
Lawrence. Sussex Yeomanry.

PARFETT, Sgt. John William.
Seaforth Highlanders.

PARKER, Sgt. Howard Archibald.
R.F.A.

PARKER, L.-Cpl. James
Archibald. R.E.

PARKS, Pte. Frank Ewart.
R. Inniskilling Fusiliers.

PARKS, Gunner John Henry.
R.G.A.

PARKS, Gunner Ughtred Henry.
R.F.A.

PARSONS, Sapper George. R.E.

PATCHING, Carpenter Henry
Marshall Arthur.
R.N. H.M.S. "Invincible."

PATCHING, Pte. Richard George.
R. Sussex Regt.

PATCHING, Sgt. Walter Mark.
R. Sussex Regt.

PATRICK, Driver William.
R.F.A.

PAVEY, Pte. Francis James
Valentine. Herefordshire
Regt.

PAVITT, Lt. Reginald James.
R.E. Kent Yeomanry.

PEACHEY, Gunner Edward
Richard. R.F.A.

PEARCE, Capt. Henry Goold.
R.E.

PEIRCE, Signaller Stanley.
M.G. Corps.

PELLING, Pte. Edwin John.
R. Fusiliers.

PERKINS, L.-Cpl. John Henry.
R. Sussex Regt.

PERKINS, Pte. Osman. R.A.S.C.

PERRIN, Pte. Dudley.
W. Yorkshire Regt.

PETTITT, Pte. Arthur Charles.
R. Sussex Regt.

PHILLIPS, Pte. Albert Gordon.
R. Sussex Regt.

PHILLIPS, L.-Cpl. Arthur Albert.
E. Surrey Regt.

PHILLIPS, Pte. Percival John.
R. Sussex Regt.

PIMLOTT, Pte. Percy Enoch.
Manchester Regt.

PINCHIN, Pte. Charles Edward
Richard. R.A.M.C.

PINHEY, Lt. Kenneth Fleetwood
Gordon. R.A.

PINYOUN, Pte Henry. R. Sussex
Regt.

PIPER, Pte. Harry George.
R.A.S.C.

POCKNEY, Pte. Ernest James.
R. Sussex Regt.

POOLE, Pte. Ernest Albert.
R.A.V.C.

POPLETT, L.-Cpl. Harold Harry.
E. Surrey Regt.

POTTER, Trooper Walter
Edward. Sussex Yeomanry.

POYNDER, Lt. Robert Hamilton.
S. Staffordshire Regt.

PRESTON. Cpl. George William,
M.M. R. Sussex Regt.

PRESTON, Pte. Thomas Bowsher.
R.A.V.C.

PRONGER, 1st cl. Sto. Leonard
Edwin. R.N. H.M.S.
"Nubian."

PROWSE, Able Snn. Arthur
Roland. R.N. H.M.S.
"Pathfinder."

PULLEN, Cpl. William.
R. Sussex Regt.

PUSEY, Pte. Alfred. Grenadier
Guards.

QUESTED, Pte. Alec William.
R. Sussex Regt.

RADFORD, L.-Cpl. Fred
Alexander. R. Sussex Regt.

RADFORD, Pte. Harold Stanley
Denman. R. Sussex Regt.

RAMSAY, Chief Eng.-Rm. Art.
Robert Darney. R.N.
H.M.S. "Invincible."

RANSDALE, Sec.-Lt. Alfred
Charles. Loyal N. Lancashire
Regt.

RAPLEY, Rifleman Stanley Daniel
London Regt.

RAWARD, L.-Cpl. Alfred Joseph.
Northamptonshire Regt.

RAY, Pte. Frederick William.
R. Sussex Regt.

READ, Pte. Edwin. R. Sussex
Regt.

REDFORD, Pte. Arthur.
R. Sussex Regt.

REID, 1st cl. Boy John Alexander
Fay. R.N. H.M.S.
"Bulwark."

REMINGTON, Cpl. George Albert
Percy. London Regt.

REY, L.-Cpl. Charles J.
London Regt.

RICE, Pte. Albert George.
London Regt.

RICHARDS, Pte. Ernest Frederick.
Canad. Inf.

RICHARDSON, Cpl. Harold
George. M.G. Corps.

RICHARDSON, Lt. Victor, M.C. R. Sussex Regt.	SANDERS, Pte. Alan Bernard. R. Sussex Regt.
RICHARDSON, Sgt. William Pryor. R.G.A.	SANG, Pte. Sydney Theodore. Cameronians.
RIDER, Pte. Thomas Aliffe. Cambridgeshire Regt.	SAUNDERS, Pte. George. Cheshire Regt.
RIDLEY, L.-Cpl. Edward John. Sussex Yeomanry.	SCOBIE, Lt. John Angus Nicolson Mac Ewen. R.E.
ROBERTS, Pte. Edgar William Christian. R. Fusiliers.	SCOBIE, Lt. Keith Macdonald. R.A.F.
ROBERTSON, Pte. Albert. R. Fusiliers.	SCORE, Pte Charles. R.A.S.C.
ROBINSON, Pte. Richard Alfred Leonard. R. Sussex Regt.	SCOTT, Lt. Francis Caleb. S. Rhodesian Horse.
ROSE, Pte. Cecil Charles. S. Wales Borderers.	SCOTT, Pte. Hugh. Northumberland Fusiliers.
ROSE, Maj. Hugh Alexander Leslie, D.S.O. R.F.A.	SCOTT, Pte. Thomas Henry George. R. Fusiliers.
ROUS, L.-Cpl. Arthur. R. Sussex Regt.	SCOTT, Pte. William Howard. Essex Regt.
ROWLAND, Pte. William. R. Sussex Regt.	SCULTHORPE, Driver Harry. R.F.A.
RUSSELL, L.-Cpl. Percy Albert. S. Lancashire Regt.	SHARP, Pte. Henry Herbert. R. Sussex Regt.
RUSSELL, Pte. William George. London Regt.	SHARP, Pte. Thomas William. Canad. Inf.
SADLER, Sec.-Lt. William Douglas. E. Surrey Regt.	SHAW, Pte. Sidney Wigmore. Aust. Impl. Force.
SAMUEL, Sec.-Lt. Edgar Barnett. Middlesex Regt.	SHEA, Capt. Joseph Patrick Lambert, M.C. AND BAR, D.C.M. Durham Lt. Inf.
SANDBACH, Sub-Lt. Joseph. R.N.V.R.	SHEPPARD, Pte. Arthur Edward. R. Fusiliers.
SANDEMAN, Lt. William Alastair Fraser. Gordon Highlanders.	SHEPPERD, Pte. Albert. R. Sussex Regt.

ROLL OF HONOUR

SHORT, Pte. Arthur Aaron.
Aust. Pioneers.

SHORT, Signaller Frederick Charles. R.W. Kent Regt.

SILVERTON, Pte. John Henry. R. Sussex Regt.

SIMMONDS, Sgt. Herbert Clifford Cecil. R. Sussex Regt.

SIMMONS, Gunner Thomas. R.F.A.

SIMON, L.-Cpl. Eric. R.W. Kent Regt.

SKINNER, Pte. Charles James. R. Sussex Regt.

SKINNER, Rifleman Harry. Rifle Brigade.

SLATER, Cpl. Cyril. R.W. Kent Regt.

SLAUGHTER, Gunner Ernest. R.G.A.

SMART, Able Sinn. Archibald William. R.N. Division.

SMITH, Pte. Frank. Northamptonshire Regt.

SMITH, L.-Cpl. Frederick. W. Yorkshire Regt.

SMITH, Sec.-Lt. Herbert Dudley. Lancashire Fusiliers.

SMITH, Pte. Reginald Frederick Victor. M.G. Corps.

SMITH, L.-Cpl. Rolande Walter Derrick. Cameronians.

SMITH, Pte. Thomas Albert Straughan. R. Sussex Regt.

SMITHERS, Lt. Edward Henry Keith. Manchester Regt.

SMITHERS, Capt. Reginald Cuthbert Welsford. K.O.Y.L.I.

SMYTHE, Pte. Frederick Charles. R. Fusiliers.

SOUTHWELL, Lt. Henry Kenneth Martin. R.N.

SOWTER, Ldg.-Snn. George. R.N. Division. "Drake" Batt.

STENNING, Pte. Albert John. R.A.S.C.

STEVENS, Gunner William Maurice. R.F.A.

STILL, L.-Cpl. Charles Albert. R. Sussex Regt.

STILLWELL, Cpl. Shoeing-Smith Herbert Edmund. R.F.A.

STOLLERY, Lt. John Cecil, B.A. R. Fusiliers.

STONE, Pte. Albert Ernest. R. Fusiliers.

STONER, Sgt. Edward. R. Sussex Regt.

STONER, Pte. Edward. R.W. Kent Regt.

STONER, Pte. George Thomas. R.W. Surrey Regt.

STRATFORD, Pte. Joseph. R. Sussex Regt.

STREET, Sec.-Lt. Herbert Duke. R. Sussex Regt.

STRINGER, 1st cl. Stoker
Alexander Douglas. R.N.
H.M.S. "Hampshire."

STUNELL, Sgt. Alfred Ernest.
Suffolk Regt.

SUMMERSCALES, Sec.-Lt. Claude.
Connaught Rangers.

SUPPLE, Lt. Edward James
Collis. W. Riding Regt.

SWAYNE, Cpl. Arthur Dudley
Cleveland. London Regt.

TASKER, Pte. Harry. R. Sussex
Regt.

TAYLOR, Pte. Gordon Shepperd.
Devonshire Regt.

THOROWGOOD, Capt. Leslie
Vernon. R.F.C.

THORPE, Pte. Walter Charles.
Lancashire Fusiliers.

TODD, Sec.-Lt. Charles Leslie
Morgan. S. Lancashire Regt.

Tomlins, Pte. Frederick
Herbert. Middlesex Regt.

TOMSETT, 1st cl. Signaller Ernest
Clement. Lancashire
Fusiliers.

TOMSETT, Pte. John Frederick.
Wiltshire Regt.

TOTHILL, Sec.-Lt. Geoffrey Ivan
Francis. R. Fusiliers.

TOWNER, Cpl. Charles John.
R.E.

TOWNSEND, Pte. Ernest Victor.
R. Sussex Regt.

TOWNSEND, 1st cl. P.O.
Frederick Charles. R.N.
Division. "Howe" Batt.

TOWNSEND, 1st cl. P.O. John
George. R.N. H.M.S.
"Viknor."

TOWNSEND, Sgt. Leonard.
Yorkshire Regt.

TRAPPLER, 3rd Air Mech.
Albert Edward. R.F.C.

TURNER, Pte. Albury Charles.
R. Sussex Regt.

TURNER, Gunner Jesse William
Harry. R.G.A.

TURNER, Sgt. William David.
Grenadier Guards.

UPWARD, Sto. Frederick.
R.N. H.M.S. "Majestic."

VALLINT, Master Mariner
Thomas. S.S. "John Miles."

VICKERS, Pte. Frank Henry.
N.Z. Engineers.

VOME COURT, Lt. Jean François
Constantin Maxime de
Crevaisier, Baron de.
Artillerie de Campagne.

WAKEFIELD, Pte. Benjamin
James. Labour Reserve Corps.

WAKEHAM, Pte. Ernest.
R. Sussex Regt.

WALES, Pte. Albert Edwin.
R. Fusiliers.

WALKER, 1st cl. Air Mech.
Arnold. R.F.C.

WALKER, Rifleman Henry
Arthur. London Regt.

ROLL OF HONOUR

WALSH, Pte. Joseph Bernard.
R. Fusiliers.

WARDLE, Staff-Sgt. Joseph
Walter. R. Warwickshire
Regt.

WARREN, Trooper Reginald
Douglas. R.E. Kent
Yeomanry.

WASHER, L.-Cpl. George
Frederick Victor. R. Sussex
Regt.

WASHER, L.-Cpl. William
Charles. Middlesex Regt.

WATERS, Pte. Arthur George.
R. Sussex Regt.

WATTS, Pte. George Frederick.
R. Sussex Regt.

WATTS, L.-Cpl. Victor Hinton.
R. Fusiliers.

WAY, Pte. Henry James.
R. Sussex Regt.

WEARNE, Sec.-Lt. Kenneth
Martin. R.W. Surrey Regt.

WEBB, Pte. William.
R. Suffolk Regt.

WELLING, Trooper Sydney
Thomas George. Sussex
Yeomanry.

WELLS, Pte. Tom. Devonshire
Regt.

WETHERHEAD, Fitter Arthur.
R.F.A.

WHALE, L.-Cpl. Arthur, B.A.
R. Fusiliers.

WHEELER, Pte. Albert Edward.
Middlesex Regt.

WHITE, L.-Cpl. George Charles
David. R. Sussex Regt.

WHITE, Pte. Herbert Wakely.
Canad. Lt. Inf.

WHITE, Pte. John Ernest.
Grenadier Guards.

WHITEMAN, Sec.-Lt. George
Worley. R.F.A.

WHITEMAN, Pte. Montague
Ambrose. Aust. Impl. Force.

WHITING, Pte. Robert.
Middlesex Regt.

WICKEN, Pte. Walter. R.A.M.C.

WILCOX, Pte. George Reginald.
R. Sussex Regt.

WILKINSON, Pte. Albert.
R.A.V.C.

WILKINSON, Cpl. Frank.
R. Fusiliers.

WILLIAMS, Pte. John Beevor.
H.A.C.

WILLIAMS, L.-Cpl. Leslie John.
R.W. Surrey Regt.

WILLIAMS-FREEMAN, Capt.
Harry Peere.
R. Warwickshire Regt.

WILLMER, Pte. Percy Leonard.
R. Sussex Regt.

WILLMER, Sgt. Walter W. A.
Essex Regt.

WILSON, Signaller Edwin Erle
Philip Sterling. R.N.
Division. H.M.S. "Ceto."

WINKWORTH, Sec.-Lt. Henry
Edward Vernon.
Northamptonshire Regt.

WISE, Sgt. Robert Charles. R. Berkshire Regt.	WYATT, Pte. John Moses. Northamptonshire Regt.
WISEMAN, Cpl. George William. R.A.S.C.	WYATT, Ldg.-Smn. Samuel. R.N. Division.
WOOD, Pte. Albert. R. Sussex Regt.	WYATT, Pte. William. R. Marine Lt. Inf.
WOOLF, Signaller Samuel. K.R.R.C.	WYNDOW, Pte. Harry Ernest. R. Fusiliers.
WOOLGAR, Pte. Albert James. R. Fusiliers.	YOUNG, Sapper Alfred William. R.E.
WOON, Pte. Frederick Henry. R. Fusiliers.	YOUNG, Pte. Cecil Vincent. R. Sussex Regt.
WRAY, Pte. Alfred Edward. R. Sussex Regt.	YOUNG, Pte. Charles Stanley. R. Sussex Regt.
	YOUNG, Signalman Frederick George Victor. R.F.C.

Land Army

GIBBINS, Miss Maud Winter. Land Army.

Missing—presumed dead

BONAS, Pte. William. R. Sussex Regt.	HENSON, Pte. Ernest William Henry. R. Sussex Regt.
CRABBE, Sec.-Lt. Hubert Lyon Bingham. 3rd Hussars.	HOLMES, Pte. Ernest Henry Hugh. R.W. Surrey Regt.
CRISP, Pte. Walter Hart. Canad. Scottish.	KEKEWICH, Capt. John. The Buff (E. Kent Regt.)
DUMMER, L.-Cpl. Percy. R. Sussex Regt.	KELSEY, Pte. Richard Cecil, M.M. R. Sussex Regt.
FITCH, L.-Cpl. Arthur Clifford. R. Sussex Regt.	KIRK, Pte. John Abraham. Canad. Inf.

LOVE, Pte. Percy George. R. Fusiliers.	SCARRATT, Pte. Robert Lade. R.W. Kent Regt.
MACRO, Pte. Arthur Reginald. R.W. Surrey Regt.	SCOTT, Pte. Robert. Canad. Inf.
PARKER, Pte. Richard. R. Sussex Regt.	SPICER, Pte. Ashby. R. Fusiliers.
REES, Pte. Hugh Glyn. London Regt.	STEVENS, Co. Sgt.-Maj. Edward. R. Sussex Regt.
REEVES, Rifleman Ernest Edward Rifle Brigade.	STEVENS, Pte. Frank. R. Sussex Regt.
RICHARDSON, L.-Cpl. William Henry. R. Sussex Regt.	STILL, Cpl. Walter Edward. R. Sussex Regt.
Ross, Sec.-Lt. George Harry Thornton. Essex Regt.	TOFT, Cpl. Sydney. M.G. Corps.

Addenda

—
Citizens who made the Great Sacrifice

EDWARDS, Lt. Stanley Robert.	S. Staffordshire Regt.
ETHERINGTON, Pte. Walter George.	R. Sussex Regt.

List of Distinctions

Gained by Hove Citizens

ABBOTT, Pte. John Henry.
R.A.S.C. Military Medal.
Mentioned in Despatches.

ABELL, Sgt. John Kingsbury.
R.F.A. Croix de Guerre
(Belgium).

*ACKLOM, Lt.-Col. Spencer.
Highland Lt. Inf.
Distinguished Service Order
and Bar. Military Cross.
Five times mentioned in
Despatches.

ALLUM, Capt. Hilary Gilbert.
M.G. Corps. I.A.R.O.
Military Cross. Mentioned
in Despatches.

ANSTEE, Capt. Geoffrey Arthur.
Bedfordshire Regt.
Military Cross. Mentioned
in Despatches.

ATKINSON, Gunner Arthur.
R.N.V.R. H.M.S. "Lion."
Awarded £5 for sighting and
sinking an enemy submarine.

ATKINSON, P.O. Walter John.
R.N. Division. "Howe"
Batt. Military Medal.

AUSTIN, Sec.-Lt. Alfred George.
Wiltshire Regt. Military
Cross.

AYLING, L.-Cpl. Frederick
Wilfrid. London Regt.
Military Medal.

BAGSHAW, Guardsman Rupert.
Coldstream Guards.
Distinguished Conduct
Medal.

BAKER, Maj. E. C. London
Regt. Military Cross and
Bar.

BAKER, L.-Cpl. Henry James.
R. Sussex Regt. Military
Medal.

BAKER, John. Honorary
Secretary Hove War Savings
Committee. Member of
the Order of the British
Empire.

*BARNATO, Capt. Jack Henry
Woolf. R.A.F. Mentioned
in Despatches.

BARRY, Capt. Francis Patrick.
Rifle Brigade. Military
Cross.

BATES, Sgt. Thomas William.
R.G.A. Military Medal.

BEHREND, Miss Helen. Belgian
Relief and Refugee Com-
mittee. La Médaille de la
Reine Elisabeth.

BOAST, L.-Cpl. Charles Ernest.
R.E. Meritorious Service
Medal.

BODLEY, Capt. Josselin Reginald
Courtenay. K.R.R.C.
Military Cross.

BODLEY, Maj. Ronald Victor Courtenay. K.R.R.C. Military Cross. Chevalier de la Légion d' Honneur.

*BOONE, Maj. Henry Griffith. R.F.A. Distinguished Service Order. Thrice mentioned in Despatches.

BOYLE, Dr. A. Helen. Serbian Order of St. Sava IV. Serbian Military Red Cross Medal.

BOYLE, Louise Judith, Lady. Red Cross services, Auxiliary Hospital, Third-avenue, Hove. Member of the Order of the British Empire.

BRAZIER, Pte. William George. R.W. Surrey Regt. Military Medal.

*BRIDGER, Pte. Percy William. R. Sussex Regt. Military Medal.

BROOKER, P.O. William Thomas. R.N.V.R. A special appreciation of his gallant conduct from the Lords of the Admiralty, for putting out a fire on H.M.S. "Ceto."

BROOKS, Sgt. William Alfred. R.A.S.C. Meritorious Service Medal.

BRUNWIN, Sgt. William Edgar. R.E. Military Medal.

BUNKER, Pte. Henry Gordon. R.W. Kent Regt. Military Medal.

BUNKER, L.-Cpl. Jack. R. Sussex Regt. Military Medal.

BUTCHER, Co. Sgt.-Maj. Bernard Norris. R. Sussex Regt. Military Cross. Distinguished Conduct Medal.

*CARVICK, Lt. James Bruce North. Aust. Impl. Force. Military Cross.

CASEY, Regt. Sgt.-Maj. James. Rifle Brigade. Meritorious Service Medal.

CASTLE, Sgt. Alfred James. Highland Lt. Inf. Military Medal.

CHARLTON, Sgt. William George. Cameronians. Military Medal.

CHRIMES, Lt. Charles. R.A.F. La Croce al Merito di Guerra; and a Commemorative Medal for service in Liberia.

CLEWER, Capt. Donald. R.A.M.C. Mentioned in Despatches.

COLES, Cpl. Francis William. R.A.V.C. Meritorious Service Medal.

COMPTON, Sec.-Lt. Claude. R. Sussex Regt. Military Medal.

CONNOLLY, Col. Benjamin Bloomfield, c.b., m.a. Army Medical Service. Brought to the notice of the Sec. of State for War for valuable services rendered in connexion with the war.

CONNOLLY, Capt. Bloomfield George Henry. R.A.M.C. Military Cross.

CORRELL, Capt. Charles Edward. Yorkshire Regt. Military Cross.

COTRIS, Sapper Percy James. R.E. Serbian Gold Medal for zealous service.

COWLISHAW, Lt. Bob Thompson. Aust. Artillery. Military Cross.

Cox, Sgt. William Alec. R.F.A. Military Medal.

DAVENPORT, Capt. Hugh Richard Bromley. Physical and Bayonet Training H.Q's B.E.F., France. Officer of the Order of the British Empire (Mil. Div.) Mentioned in Despatches.

DAVENPORT, Mrs. Muriel Bromley. Vice-President, Hove War Hospital Supply Depôt. Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

DEADMAN, Col.-Sgt. Edward Albert. R. Fusiliers. Meritorious Service Medal.

DENNANT, Miss Florence. Matron, Auxiliary Hospital, Third-avenue. Royal Red Cross, 2nd class.

DICKINSON, Capt. Thomas Malcolm. I.A. & R.F.C. Distinguished Flying Cross. Twice mentioned in Despatches.

DILL, John Frederick Gordon, m.d. Medical Officer to several Red Cross Hospitals in Brighton and Hove. Officer of the Order of the British Empire.

DIPLOCK, Sec.-Lt. Frederick Harry. R. Sussex Regt. Distinguished Conduct Medal.

***DIPLOCK, Sgt. Horace Reginald.** R. Sussex Regt. Military Medal.

***DOSSETT, Cpl. Halbert Edwin.** R. Fusiliers. Military Medal.

DUDENEY, Lt. Eric Alvan. R.E. Kent Yeomanry. Military Cross.

DUNFORD, Bdr. Arthur. R.G.A. Military Medal and Bar.

DUNKERTON, Capt. Edmund Lloyd Hain. York and Lancaster Regt. Military Cross.

***ECCLES, Lt. Arthur John Tolcher.** R.E. Military Cross.

ECCLES, Lt. Henry Ernest Karslake. R.A.F. Military Cross.

*EDWARDS, Pte. Charles Edwin. Aust. Impl. Force. Military Medal.

EGGAR, Lt.-Col. Thomas Macdonald. R.A.F. Officer of the Order of the British Empire (Mil. Div.) Mentioned in Despatches.

EMERY, L.-Sgt. Charles Thomas. R. Sussex Regt. Military Medal and two Bars.

EMSLEY, L.-Cpl. Richard. R. Sussex Regt. Military Medal and Bar.

*EVANS, Sgt. Arthur James. R. Sussex Regt. Military Medal.

EWER, Lt.-Col. George Guy. Essex Regt. Distinguished Service Order.

*FIELD, Lt.-Col. Kenneth Douglas. R.A. Distinguished Service Order.

FORESTIER-WALKER, Lt. Claude Frederick. R.H.A. Military Cross and Bar.

FOWLER, Lt. James. R. Welsh Fusiliers. Military Cross.

FURNER, Duncan Campbell. Superintendent Hove Special Constabulary. Member of the Order of the British Empire.

FURNER, Willoughby, M.D., F.R.C.S. Medical Officer and Administrator, Auxiliary Hospital, Third-avenue, Hove. Officer of the Order of the British Empire.

*GARDNER, Pte. Harry Victor. Welsh Regt. Military Medal.

GARNER, Lt. Ernest James. R.A.F. Air Force Cross. Mentioned in Despatches.

GATES, Gunner Charles Walter. R.G.A. Military Medal.

GATES, Capt. George Brian. R.A.F. Distinguished Flying Cross and Bar.

GEERE, Cpl. Henry Thomas. R.E. Military Medal.

GEORGE, Staff-Sgt. Joseph Charles. R.A.O.C. Military Medal.

GOAD, Maj. Charles Eustace. R. Sussex Regt. Military Cross.

GOLDIE, Maj. Kenneth Oswald. Lancers (I.A.) Officer of the Order of the British Empire (Mil. Div.)

GOLDSMITH, Capt. Leonard Stanley. R.E. Military Cross.

GOODHART, Capt. Joseph Henry 20th Hussars. Military Cross. Mentioned in Despatches.

GOVER, Capt. Arnold Charles. I.A. Military Cross.

GOWER, Pte. Albert.
R. Fusiliers. Military
Medal and Bar.

GREENING, Mrs. Rosie Mary.
La Médaille de la Reine
Elisabeth.

GRIBBLE, Maj. Howard Charles.
R.F.A. Distinguished
Service Order. Mentioned
in Despatches.

GRIGG, Sgt. Clifford Kirshaw.
R.A.M.C. Mentioned in
Despatches.

GRIMWOOD, Miss Zoë Ethel.
Hon. Sec. Belgian Relief
and Refugee Committee.
La Médaille de la Reine
Elisabeth.

HANNEY, Reg. Sgt.-Maj. John
Edward. R.F.A.
Distinguished Conduct
Médal. Meritorious Service
Medal.

HARRIS, Sgt. Harold. Tank
Corps. Distinguished
Conduct Medal. Croix de
Virtute Militara
(Roumania).

HEARD, 1st cl. Staff Sgt.-Maj.
William Henry. R.A.S.C.
Military Cross.

HEATH, Sgt. James Henry.
Middlesex Regt.
Distinguished Conduct
Medal.

HEATHER, Capt. Walter.
R.F.A. Croix de Guerre
(Belgium).

HEMSLEY, L.-Cpl. Horace.
Army Cyclist Corps.
Military Medal.

HIGGS, Charles James.
Divisional Inspector, Home
Counties Div. Ministry
of Food. Member of the
Order of the British Empire.

***HILL**, Maj. Edwin Arundel.
R. Sussex Regt. Mentioned
in Despatches.

HITCHCOCK, Maj. Frank Bridge.
R.G.A. Military Cross.
Twice mentioned in
Despatches.

***HITCHINS**, Lt.-Col. Henry
William Ernest.
Manchester Regt. Twice
mentioned in Despatches.

HOBBS, Capt. Adrian Wrigley
Fosbroke. R.H.A. Military
Cross. Mentioned in
Despatches.

HODGE, Gunner John.
R.F.A. Military Medal.

HOLLIS, Capt. Herbert Stanley,
M.B., B.S. (Lond.)
R.A.M.C. (T.) Twice
mentioned in Despatches.

HOLMES, Cpl. Richard Charles.
R. Sussex Regt. Croix de
Guerre (Belgium).

HORCHOVER, Staff Sgt.-Maj.
Daniel Macaulay. R.A.S.C.
Meritorious Service Medal.

HUDSON, Miss Beatrice Lilian. St. John Ambulance Brigade (Hove Nursing Div.) Brought to the notice of the Sec. of State for War for valuable nursing services in connexion with the war.

HUGHES, Cpl. Sydney James Perrin. R.W. Surrey Regt. Military Medal.

IONIDES, Miss Helen Euphrosyne. Q.M.A.A.C. Member of the Order of the British Empire.

JENNER, Miss Kate. Red Cross Hospital, Third-avenue. Lady Superintendent of Sussex 56. Royal Red Cross, 2nd class.

JENNINGS, Co. Q.M.-Sgt. Henry Malcomb. Middlesex Regt. Meritorious Service Medal.

JENNINGS, Arthur Oldham, LL.B., J.P. Superintendent, Brighton Special Constabulary. Member of the Order of the British Empire.

KEEN, Capt. Harry Marshall. Sussex Yeomanry. Military Cross. Mentioned in Despatches.

*KEKEWICH, Capt. George. City of London Yeomanry. Mentioned in Despatches.

KELLY, Sgt. Burnam. S. Wales Borderers. Military Medal.

*KELSEY, Pte. Richard Cecil. R. Sussex Regt. Military Medal.

KENT, Bdr. Herbert George. R.F.A. Military Medal.

KERRIDGE, Sec.-Lt. Charles James. R.F.A. Military Cross.

*KING, Cpl. Cecil Charles. R.E. Military Medal.

*KNIGHT, Capt. John Peake. R.H.A. Distinguished Service Order. Twice mentioned in Despatches.

LAMPARD, Lt. Sydney Martin. R.A.S.C. Military Cross.

LEE, Capt. James Vernon. Sussex Yeomanry. Military Cross.

LETON, Co. Sgt.-Maj. John Henry. R. Berkshire Regt. Military Medal.

LEVITA, Lt.-Col. Cecil Bingham, m.v.o. Commander of the Order of the British Empire (Mil. Div.) Mentioned in Despatches. Brought to the notice of the Sec. of State for War for valuable services rendered in connexion with the war. Thanked by the Minister of Nat. Service for valuable services.

LEWIS, Lt. Walter. London Regt. Military Cross.

LISTER, Capt. Charles Martin. R.F.A. Military Cross.

LOAN, Sgt. Thomas. R.F.A. Military Medal and Bar.

LONG, Temp. Sub-Cond'r. Leonard Reuben. R.A.O.C. Meritorious Service Medal.

*LOXLEY, Capt. Charles Eric Smart. R. Fusiliers. Twice mentioned in Despatches.

MARCHANT, Sgt. William George. R. Dublin Fusiliers. Military Medal and Bar.

MAXFIELD, Co. Sgt.-Maj. Joseph Philip. Scots Fusiliers. Distinguished Conduct Medal. Meritorious Service Medal.

MAYNARD, Mrs. E. F. Belgian Relief and Refugee Committee. La Médaille de la Reine Elisabeth.

*MEATON, Staff Q.M.-Sgt. Howard James. R. Sussex Regt. Twice mentioned in Despatches.

MESSINGER, Pte. Frederick Joseph. R.A.M.C. Military Medal.

*MICHELL, Capt. Noël Burgess, B.A. R. Fusiliers. Mentioned in Despatches.

MILES, Capt. Harold Julian. R.A.F. Croix de Guerre avec Palme (France).

MILLER, Capt. John Alfred Tennant. 14th Hussars. Officer of the Order of the British Empire (Mil. Div.) Mentioned in Despatches.

MODERA, Maj. Frederick Stewart. R. Fusiliers. Distinguished Service Order and Bar. Military Cross. Mentioned in Despatches.

MORRIS, Capt. Frederic Oscar. General Staff I.A. Military Cross.

*MURRAY, Sgt. James Hamilton Gordon. Divisional Eng. R.N. Division. Distinguished Service Medal. Mentioned in Despatches.

MUSTCHIN, Pte. William George. R. Sussex Regt. Military Medal.

NEEDHAM, Maj. Roderick Macaulay Bertram. H.Q. Staff. Distinguished Service Order. Mentioned in Despatches.

NEVILL, Florence Mary, Lady (George). Deputy President Brighton, Hove, Preston and Patcham Div. British Red Cross Society. Donor and Commandant of "The Lady George Nevill" Auxiliary Hospital, Hove. Commander of the Order of the British Empire. Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England.

DISTINCTIONS

*NICHOLSON, Capt. Eric
Newzam. 14th Hussars.
Mentioned in Despatches.

NOAKES, Cpl. George.
R.A.M.C. Distinguished
Conduct Medal.

NYE, Lt. Arthur Reginald.
Gurkha Rifles. Military
Cross. Mentioned in
Despatches.

ORBELL, L.-Cpl. John.
R.W. Kent Regt. Military
Medal.

PACK, Pte. Gerald Alfred
Alexander. R.A.S.C.
Military Medal.

PALING, Sec.-Lt. Walter
Edward. R.N. Division.
"Howe" Batt. Mentioned
in Despatches.

*PARKER, Sgt. Howard
Archibald. R.F.A.
Mentioned in Despatches.

PARSONS, Capt. Robert
Henderson. R.E.
Military Cross.

PARSONS, Lt. Frederick. Aust.
Exped. Force. Military
Medal.

PEPPER, Arm. Sgt.-Maj. Walter
Henry. R.A.O.C.
Meritorious Service Medal.

PERRIN, Pte. Arthur Hockly.
R.A.M.C. Military Medal.

PERRIN, Pte. Bert. Middlesex
Regt. Military Medal.

POLLAK, Mrs. Frances Minnie.
Mentioned in Despatches
for work in connexion with
wounded soldiers.

*PRESTON, Cpl. George William.
R. Sussex Regt. Military
Medal.

PUTMAN, Capt. Edward James.
K.R.R.C. Military Cross
and Bar.

RATTLEY, Pte. Jack.
Middlesex Regt. Military
Medal.

REYNOLDS, Sgt. George.
Cheshire Regt. Meritorious
Service Medal. Twice
mentioned in Despatches.

REYNOLDS, Sgt. Herbert
George. R.A.V.C.
Meritorious Service Medal.

RICHARDSON, Mrs. Bertha.
Hon. Treas. Belgian Relief
and Refugee Committee.
La Médaille de la Reine
Elisabeth.

*RICHARDSON, Lt. Victor.
R. Sussex Regt. Military
Cross.

RIDLEY, Pte. Thomas Walter.
R.W. Surrey Regt.
Military Medal and Bar.

ROBBINS, Staff Q.M.-Sgt. Edgar
William. R.A.S.C.
Meritorious Service Medal.

ROBINSON, 1st grade Air Mech.
Harold Victor. R.N.A.S.
Albert Medal in Gold.

ROSE, Maj. Douglas Drysdale. R. F. A. Military Cross. Mentioned in Despatches. Croix de Chevalier de la Légion d' Honneur. Croix de Guerre (France).

***ROSE, Maj. Hugh Alexander Leslie.** R.F.A. Distinguished Service Order. Thrice mentioned in Despatches. Croix de Guerre (Belgium).

***SAMUEL, Sec.-Lt. Edgar Barnett.** Middlesex Regt. Mentioned in Despatches.

SANDEMAN, Mrs. Isabella Emma. Deputy President Brighton, Hove, Preston and Patcham Div. British Red Cross Society. Officer of the Order of the British Empire.

SANDEMAN, Capt. William Wellington. Commanding Officer 4th Vol. Batt. R. Sussex Regt. Member of the Order of the British Empire.

SAUNDERS, Ldg.-Snn. Albert Jesse. R.N. Division. "Hood" Batt. Military Medal.

SAUNDERS, L.-Cpl. John. R. Sussex Regt. Military Medal.

SCRASE, Pte. James Frederick. R. Sussex Regt. Military Medal.

***SHEA, Capt. Joseph Patrick Lambert.** D.C.M. Durham Lt. Inf. Military Cross and Bar. Thrice mentioned in Despatches.

SHIFFNER, Elsie, Lady. Provisional Limbs Department, Pavilion Hospital, Brighton. Officer of the Order of the British Empire.

SHILLING, Co. Sgt.-Maj. Charles. R.W. Surrey Regt. Meritorious Service Medal.

***SIMMONDS, Sgt. Herbert Clifford Cecil.** R. Sussex Regt. Mentioned in Despatches.

SKINNER, Sgt. Robert Edward. R. Sussex Regt. Military Medal.

SMITH, Sister Anne. Territorial Force Nursing Association. Royal Red Cross (2nd class).

SOWTER, Sgt. William Dewar. Cameron Highlanders. Distinguished Conduct Medal.

STENNING, Armt. Staff-Sgt. Albert William. R.A.O.C. Meritorious Service Medal. Mentioned in Despatches.

STEVENS, Reg. Sgt.-Maj. Edwin Arthur. R.F.A. Meritorious Service Medal.

STEVENS, Pte. Thomas William.
R. Sussex Regt.
Distinguished Conduct
Medal.

SYDNEY-TURNER, Maj.
Cuthbert Gambier Ryves.
R.A.S.C. Officer of the
Order of the British Empire
(Mil. Div.) Distinguished
Service Order. Croix
d'Officier de la Légion
d'Honneur (France). Croix
de Chevalier de l'Ordre de
la Couronne (Belgium).

TAPPERE, Sgt. Albert Frederick.
R.A.S.C. Meritorious
Service Medal.

TAYLOR, Pte. George Dive.
R. Sussex Regt. Military
Medal.

TAYLOR, Bandsman Harry.
R. Sussex Regt. Military
Medal.

THORNTON, Lt. Edward
Chicheley. R.N. H.M.S.
"Leonidas." Distinguished
Service Cross.
Commendation of the Lords
of the Admiralty for taking
charge from the water when
his ship (H.M.S. "Derwent")
had been destroyed by enemy
mine. Silver Medal of
the R. Humane Society.

THWAITES, Sapper L.-Cpl.
Arthur Dennett. R.E.
Military Medal. Médaille
d'Honneur avec glaives en
Bronze.

TRENCHARD, Lt. Roland.
R.F.A. Military Cross.

UHTHOFF, Capt. Roland King.
R.E. Military Cross.

UPTON, Lt.-Cdr. Herbert
Lionel. R.N. Reserve.
Distinguished Service Cross.
Croix de Guerre (France).
Chevalier de la Légion
d'Honneur (France).

VALLANCE, Capt. Vane de
Valence Mortimer. R. Irish
Lancers. Military Cross.
Twice mentioned in
Despatches.

WAINEWRIGHT, Lt.-Col.
Arthur Reginald. R.H.A.
Commander of the Order
of St. Michael and St.
George. Distinguished
Service Order. Croix de
Guerre avec Palme (France).

WALES, Capt. Arthur B.
Essex Regt. Military Cross.
Thrice mentioned in
Despatches. Croce di
Guerra (Italy).

*WALKER, 1st cl. Air Mech.
Arnold. R.F.C.
Mentioned in Despatches.

WARD, Co. Sgt.-Maj. George. R. Sussex Regt. Distinguished Conduct Medal.	WHEATLEY, Sgt. Frank. R.A.M.C. Distinguished Conduct Medal.
WATERS, Cpl. Jack Stanley. R. Sussex Regt. Military Medal.	WICKEN, Pte. Percy Charles. The Buffs (E. Kent Regt.) Military Medal.
WEBB, Cpl. Charles. Coldsteam Guards. Military Medal. Mentioned in Despatches.	WILLIAMS-FREEMAN, Maj. Francis Clavering Peere. R. Warwickshire Regt. Distinguished Service Order. Mentioned in Despatches.
WELBORNE, Lt. Harold Harry Gordon. R.A.S.C. Military Cross.	WINGFIELD, Lt. Lawrence Arthur. R. Fusiliers. Distinguished Flying Cross.
WESTLEY, Sgt.-Maj. Ernest John. R.A.F. Meritorious Service Medal.	YOUNG, Sgt.-Maj. James Harold. R.F.A. Distinguished Conduct Medal.

* Died on service

- Addenda

DILL, Capt. Richard Wale Gordon. 1st Life Guards. Military Cross. Mentioned in Despatches.

DRAPER, Mrs. E. F. Brought to the notice of the Sec. of State for War for valuable Red Cross services in connexion with the war.

HUDSON, Miss Dorothy C. Brought to the notice of the Sec. of State for War for valuable Red Cross services in connexion with the war.

MAVROGORDATO, J. Brought to the notice of the Sec. of State for War for valuable Red Cross services in connexion with the war.

The Call to Arms

THIS chapter will not be a history of the deeds of Hove men at the Front. That will never be written in any chapter or book. It will live only in the souls of the men who performed them. All that this chapter purports to show is how the men of the town responded to the call to arms. Even that is most strikingly exhibited in the Roll of Honour which precedes it. Those sacred pages prove the numbers in which they enrolled and the faithfulness with which they served. That long list of names, behind so many of which lie living sorrows too deep and too proud for tears, is the epitome and the crown of this chronicle. There is not a street in the town, however stately, however humble, upon which it does not shed its lustre; and so long as Hove lasts it will be held in honour.

In those fateful summer and autumn days of 1914, Hove was often astir with the comings and goings of armed men, and often by night the dark streets echoed to the tramp of soldiers on their way to the railway station to entrain for the port of departure for France or Flanders. There was very little of "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war" about some of these marchings past. Hove would be in bed and asleep, and no one about but a policeman. Here and there a window would light up suddenly at the dull thud-thud from the street below, and a hand would be waved; but the town

as a whole had not yet got into what we may call its war-stride. The work had begun, and once commenced it never stopped until the war was won ; but the great impulse and impetus that made it what it was took time to develop. It was the same all over the country, and people have often said it is the English way. It certainly has been so again and again in our history ; but there are signs that at last we have got out of it and learned how to deal promptly and effectively with a great national emergency. Let us hope that such is the case. The old way of “muddling through” may have been magnificent but it certainly was not war, neither was it business. Organisation, preparedness, and putting brain and will into things—that is the quicker way and incomparably the more economical ; and no experience has ever so tremendously taught us that lesson as the experiences through which we passed between the August of 1914 and the November of 1918.

Local recruiting for the new armies began immediately after the outbreak of war, with 20 Church-road as the headquarters ; and on Sunday, August 30, two great processions through the town culminated in a crowded and enthusiastic public meeting in the Town Hall, the first of the kind in England, and the outcome of a suggestion made to the Vicar (the Rev. Archdall M. Hill), by two gentlemen, who called upon him privately and asked him to lend his help in the promotion of recruiting by the Church for what they described truly as a Holy War, a Crusade. The Mayor (at that time Alderman Leeney) presided at the meeting,

and not only the Church of England but also the Protestant Free Churches were fully represented on the platform. In those early weeks of the conflict the situation on the western front was critical. The Germans were nearing Paris. As Sir Arthur Conan Doyle said in his speech at this meeting, "The enemy is almost within sight of our shores. We have had to change the base of operations, and there is a possibility of disaster." To these words, and to the Vicar's dramatic reminder that at that moment Dover was less distant from the battlefield than from Lord's cricket ground, the audience listened in a great quiet. One result of the speeches was that many men offered themselves for the fighting forces before leaving the hall.

On December 6 of the same year, another recruiting procession was followed by another meeting in the Town Hall. Alderman A. R. Sargeant, had now entered upon the mayoralty which was to last until the war had been won, the armistice signed, and the victory of the Allies crowned in the Peace Celebrations of July, 1919, and speaking from the chair on this occasion he declared that never had a nation been engaged in a more Christian cause than that for which England was then fighting. Mr. G. J. Wardle, M.P. for Stockport, also made a stirring speech. "We are not a people who like fighting for its own sake," he said, "but when it is a question of fighting a bully we are the hardest people on earth to beat." Once more many men came forward, leaving the hall amid cheers to be played by a band to the

recruiting offices, and Major Barton and his staff had a busy night.

On Sunday, October 10, 1915, when conscription was becoming a probability, a demonstration bigger than any that had preceded it was organised by the two towns, and held on the Brunswick lawns. On this occasion a great procession of troops proceeded from the Madeira-drive along the whole length of the Brighton front through cheering crowds, while the mass of people on the Brunswick lawns was described by qualified onlookers as surpassing all precedent. There were four platforms, presided over respectively by (No. 1) Mr. C. Thomas-Stanford, M.P. ; (No. 2) the Mayor of Brighton ; (No. 3) the Mayor of Hove ; and (No. 4) Sir Cavendish Boyle ; and the speakers included Archdeacon Hoskyns, Major Tryon, M.P., Mr. William O'Mally, M.P., Mr. H. Booth, M.P., Colonel Bruce, the Rev. Felix Asher, the Rev. Charles Spurgeon, Major W. W. Grantham and Mr. Alfred Morris. The anxiety of the military situation had by this time been deepened by the treacherous entry of Bulgaria into the war on the side of Turkey, Austria-Hungary and Germany, and the note sounded by every speaker was earnest in the extreme. "It seems a strange thing," said the incumbent of Holy Trinity church, Brighton (the church of the great F. W. Robertson), "it seems a strange thing to hold a recruiting meeting on a Sunday, but victory is only to be won by sacrifice, and on this day of all days in the week we think about sacrifice and know what it means." A similar note was sounded from each platform

and by each speaker, and no less solemn was the response. The patriotic resolution submitted was carried with unanimous enthusiasm, and again many men joined the colours there and then. Further, on February 6, 1916, an "armlet parade" of two thousand recruits from the two towns took place in Brighton, all wearing the red armlet which showed that they had voluntarily joined up under Lord Derby's group scheme. The Hove contingent marched to the Aquarium to join that of Brighton, and the two then attended a drumhead service held, not in a church, for there was no church in Brighton or Hove large enough to seat so many, but in the Hippodrome. The Dome was by this time part of the Pavilion hospital, otherwise no doubt, the service would have been held there. Nothing, however, could have been more inspiring than that great outpouring of song and prayer and consecration. No cathedral could have made its fervour more impressive.

The men whose patriotism we have been recording passed, of course, into various regiments beside the local ones; but it may now be of interest to say something of the units which were especially identified with the town. All this time there had been ceaseless activity at the headquarters of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in Victoria-terrace, Hove. To be forewarned is, or should be, to be forearmed. As early as August 2, 1914, or two days before war was formally declared, all the available signalmen had left to join their ships, and in less than three weeks practically the entire strength of the local division had been absorbed in

the fighting forces. Eager recruits, however, were coming in by day and night, and after a week's trial at the Hove battery were, when found to be fit, sent to the Crystal Palace to take up regular training. In a short time there were a hundred and twenty men from Hove alone in the Sussex Division of the R.N.V.R. The early men who joined in 1914 found themselves participating in the ill-fated defence of Antwerp, and afterwards the division played its part in the glorious but ill-planned Gallipoli adventure. After the evacuation of Gallipoli some of them went to Salonika, a number went to sea with the Royal Navy as signalmen artificers, and others found themselves in France with the 63rd (Royal Naval) Division, which won the reputation on French soil of being able to outmarch everybody, at least, so claim the men who belonged to it, and who shall say them nay? At a gathering of the members of the Sussex Division on August 23, 1919, for the presentation of the "1914 star" to those who had earned it, the Commander, Viscount Curzon, recalled the fact that their casualties during the campaign had averaged 15 per cent. of the total strength; and many a story he had to tell of unsurpassable gallantry.

Less than a fortnight after the Conan Doyle meeting it was announced that the whole of the 1st Home Counties Brigade R.F.A. (T.) had volunteered for active service abroad, and Colonel Sir Berry Cusack-Smith, Bart., was able to report to the War Office that the brigade was at full strength, excellently horsed, and in a high state of efficiency. Hove's battery was the 3rd Sussex, and

it was raised and commanded by Lieut.-Colonel P. H. Barton, and had its full share of the war in that shimmering land of heat and flies which welcomes no man—Mesopotamia. It marched up the Tigris in 1915 from Basra to Kurna, and then went by boats to Nasireyah. After the British reverse at Shaik Saad in 1916 the battery was hurriedly recalled from Nasireyah and marched from Kurna to Amarah and from Amarah to Orah, where it proceeded to take part in the attack on the enemy's lines of entrenchments at Hanna and the fights at Falahifeh and Abu Roman and Sanaiyat. After this the battery went to India to re-arm and afterwards returned to Mesopotamia. It saw more fighting in that inhospitable land before the war was brought to its triumphant conclusion, and at the time we are writing it is still there as part of the army of occupation. Men who have come home speak of the "show" out there as only the beginning of something that will materialise a hundred or a thousand years hence. At present Mesopotamia is little more than a forbidding sun-baked waste of ragged humanity, flies and disease, watered by two mighty and almost useless rivers. British engineers will, it is to be hoped, alter all this—make the rivers navigable and irrigate the land, until, in the words of the prophet, the wilderness and the solitary places shall be glad, and the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose.

Let us turn now to the 6th (Cyclist) Battalion of the Royal Sussex Regiment. At the outbreak of war this battalion was embodied in Hove, with the county cricket ground and the adjacent skating

rink as its headquarters. With Colonel C. Somers Clarke in command, it left almost immediately to take up its allotted war-stations along the coast, first in Norfolk and afterwards in Sussex and Kent. In February, 1918, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Leonard Holmes, it went to Ireland, where it helped at first to strengthen the west coast defences against a possible German attempt at a landing, and afterwards, when that danger was eliminated by the navy, proceeded to various parts of Ireland to guard important munition factories, particularly in Co. Wicklow. Meanwhile a new line battalion, the 2nd 6th, had been raised and trained in Hove by Colonel Somers Clarke, and, after doing duty in Norfolk, was sent to Chiseldon camp in Wiltshire to train as an infantry battalion with a view to active service against the enemy in German East Africa. However, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Frank Johnson, it went to India instead, where it did good service in helping to repress the Mahsoud risings and raids which caused so much anxiety to the government of India during the first three years of the war. A third battalion under Lieut.-Colonel Finlayson was also raised as a reserve for the earlier formations, and this also had its headquarters for a time in Hove, though most of its training was done near Windsor. As the years passed and the battalions were thinned by casualties, the regiment lost a good deal of its county character, but a fair proportion of its officers were always Sussex men.

So far, we have been dealing with units raised primarily for service abroad. We have now to

refer to the organised citizen-defence of the Homeland. In the autumn of 1914, two battalions of the Home Protection Brigade were organised in Hove, one by Sir Henry King, which held its first drills on the Western lawns and had as its first Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Colonel N. A. K. Burne, succeeded in 1915 by Major W. W. Sandeman, and the other organised in the westerly part of the town by Major A. W. Leney, who was its Commanding Officer throughout. These two battalions were at first affiliated to the Central Association of Volunteer Training Corps, but as time went on they were offered to and accepted by the Government as battalions of the Sussex Volunteer Regiment, and became a part of the armed forces of the Crown. The Lord Lieutenant of the County (Lord Leconfield) was appointed County Commandant, with Colonel Sir Berry Cusack-Smith, Bart., as County Adjutant. In 1918, they were amalgamated as the 4th Volunteer Battalion of the Royal Sussex Regiment, under the command of Major W. W. Sandeman, with headquarters at the skating rink by the county cricket ground. Both before and after the amalgamation, the battalions carried out the varied and responsible duties allotted to them with admirable spirit and efficiency, and it was a sign of the times that each, in the early days, included men of between sixty and seventy years of age, who were as keen and willing as the youngest. The members of military age, of course, gradually left to join the forces in the field. In the battalion right through the war were to be found that friendly mingling of class with class in a lofty singleness of

purpose which did so much to ensure victory. Before being taken over by the Government both battalions had succeeded, with the help of many generous inhabitants, in arming and equipping themselves, and, with the assistance of paid instructors, had attained a high standard of efficiency, and the town was very proud of them. Each, we may also add, had organised its own War Savings Association, as a result of which many a man has admitted that the war taught him not only how to defend his country, but also how to save his money. The amalgamated battalion was nearly a thousand strong, and was capable of holding its own with any in the country. In September, 1919, the War Office decided to release from their obligations the members of the Volunteer Force, and in common with the other Lords Lieutenant of Counties, Lord Leconfield received a message from the King conveying His Majesty's appreciation of the services rendered by all ranks of the force, and of those who by their willing support contributed to its success. In the course of the message, which was dated Balmoral, September 18, His Majesty used the following words :

Although happily never called upon to assist in repelling invasion, the force on various occasions gave proof of its value and military spirit, notably when many of its members volunteered for whole time service on the coast in the summer of 1918, thereby relieving troops urgently required for service overseas, and also when the call was made upon them to assist in anti-aircraft defence and other temporary services.

With the passing of the emergency it has now been decided to release them from their obligations and to take steps to commence the disbandment of the force forthwith.

I wish to take the opportunity through you of conveying my high appreciation of the services rendered by all ranks of the force and also by all who, by their willing support, contributed to its success.

I cannot forget the self-sacrifice and patriotism which inspired so many of my subjects, who from reasons of health or age were unable to serve abroad, to come forward and train themselves for any eventuality in the hour of their country's need.

These words of His Majesty were read with gratification by the Volunteers and, we may add, received the complete endorsement of the nation.

Meanwhile the familiar sea-front of Hove had undergone one of those curious metamorphoses of which there were so many in those days that people almost lost the faculty of surprise. All along the coast at regular intervals were gun emplacements, with stretches of barbed wire entanglements and trenches dug in the upper parts of the beach ; and although after the battle of Jutland the might of the British Navy was never again challenged by the enemy, these defences were maintained throughout a considerable period of the war. The work of the Sea Scouts was also a feature of this phase of the home defence. The chief duty of these lads was to keep a look-out for any sign of an enemy submarine or air-craft, and report it immediately to the coastguard, and they were also expected to lend a hand with the rocket apparatus when required. They went on duty in the very first week of the war, and their vigil was maintained until the signing of the armistice. Incidentally this work cost a good deal in shoe-leather, for most of the patrolling had to be done on a pebble beach. The majority of

the lads were really Boy Scouts who, while thus engaged, were permitted to wear the Sea Scout uniform, and most of them came from other parts of England. This work was often monotonous but it was responsible, and they did it cheerfully, and many of them will have piquant memories to the end of their lives of the days and nights when they kept the look-out on the beach of Hove during the years of the great war.

Lastly, there has to be recorded here the work of a special court of inquiry, which arose inevitably out of the huge compulsory enlargement of the fighting forces. We refer to the tribunals before which those who, for one reason or another, desired to be relieved of their military obligations, were permitted to plead their cause. A local tribunal for Hove was formed on September 9, 1915, and between that date and November 1, 1918, when it met for the last time, it held one hundred and sixty meetings. Those who served on it included the Mayor (Alderman Sargeant), Aldermen Leeney, Colman, Jago and Marks, Councillors Bedford, Brailey, Humphrey and Loadsman and Sir Walter Miéville, with Major-General Mason as the Military Representative and afterwards National Service Representative, assisted by Mr. Heneage Harrison and later by Major-General Fry. Decisions were given in no fewer than 3,296 cases, and against them only 420 appeals were entered, of which only 114 were successful, and of these last, six had the original decision confirmed by the Central Tribunal. These figures, as the Town Clerk of Hove (Mr. Jermyn Harrison) remarked in his final report,

testify strikingly to the soundness and impartiality with which the Hove Tribunal carried out its important and delicate duties.

Military Hospitals

THOSE were days of metamorphosis. The whole world, as people often said, seemed upside down. And nowhere locally did the finger of Bellona work a change more swift and dramatic than that which took place in the new buildings of the Brighton and Hove Grammar School in the Dyke-road. Even the change which was to come over the Royal Pavilion later was less astonishing and a great deal less abrupt. The masters and boys were just beginning to be familiar with the new class-rooms when suddenly their whole educational character and equipment was transformed. Doctors, surgeons and nurses took possession ; the outward and visible signs of a great school were replaced by those of a great hospital, and by Friday, August 7, 1914, or three days after Britain's declaration of war, the administrative officers of what was during the next four and three-quarter years to be known as the 2nd EASTERN GENERAL hospital, had actually entered and occupied the building, and the Red Cross flag was flying from the flagstaff on the front lawn. Six days later all was ready for the reception of the first hundred and fifty patients, and thenceforward, until May 21, 1919, when it closed, the hospital was the means under Providence of restoring thousands of wounded and ailing men.

It is worthy of note that this was the first military hospital in the whole country to be

mobilized as a unit with its establishment complete ; and its whole record is one of which the grammar school and everyone connected with it will ever have reason to be proud. Nor does this apply only to those who so brilliantly organised and so faithfully carried out the magnificent work done here for our soldiers. It applies also to the patriotic spirit displayed by the headmaster and his staff, the boys, and the parents in face of the inevitable disturbance of scholastic work and general inconvenience involved in such a conversion. To say that never was a grumble heard is really to put the case far too low. Nowhere was anything but pride and thankfulness expressed in regard to what was done. In the cases, too, of the schools in Portland-road, Holland-road, and Stanford-road, which passed through a similar conversion, precisely the same spirit was manifested by all concerned. It was one of the countless cases in which the war came first, and everything else, *longo intervallo*, took a second place.

The size of the hospital will be realized when we mention that the grammar school buildings, together with the neighbouring council school in Stanford-road, contained, in all, 500 beds, and that the Hove branches alone (the Portland-road council school and East Hove council school in Holland-road, with its annexe in Cromwell-road), accommodated 475 more—or very nearly a total of a thousand. When we add the branches in Brighton we arrive at a total of 1,220 beds ; and it is also worth mentioning that as many as twenty-four auxiliary hospitals in the Sussex district were

attached to this great centre, of which three received direct convoys. The successive Commanding Officers in charge of the 2nd Eastern General hospital were Lieut.-Colonel Rooth, R.A.M.C. (T.), Lieut.-Colonel Paley, R.A.M.C. (T.), Colonel Gordon Hall, R.A.M.C., Lieut.-Colonel E. Hobhouse, R.A.M.C. (T.), and Lieut.-Colonel F. E. Apthorp Webb, R.A.M.C. (T.); and throughout the whole of its war history Sister Carter was the matron. The hospital in Dyke-road was used as a centre for much special work in dentistry and ear, nose, eye and throat cases, fractured femurs, etc., and several members of the staff were nominated as consultants for the district in X-ray work and in cases of malaria and venereal disease. There was a splendid gift room equipped by a host of societies and individual donors, with Miss Ionides as the devoted hon. secretary, and the generous provision made here for the varied needs of the patients greatly facilitated the work of the hospital. The religious life of the patients was also cared for by ministers of all denominations. The Church of England chaplain in charge during the first three years of the war, was the Vicar of Brighton (then the Rev. Canon Hoskyns), who in addition to his pastoral work raised the funds for the erection in the grounds of a handsome and commodious chapel. On his retirement on accepting the archdeaconry of Hastings, the War Office appointed the Rev. Canon J. S. Flynn, who had been on the staff from the opening, as his successor. The Free Church principal chaplain under the United Navy and Army Board was the Rev. H. Ross Williamson;

and the Roman Catholic chaplain in charge was first the Rev. Father Tatum and afterwards the Rev. George Galbraith, M.C. The recreative side of the life of the hospital during the first three years was in the care of the Soldiers' Christian Association, who had a room of their own in the building with a permanent superintendent. Splendid entertainments were also given, often two or three times a week, at which the leading performers of the Theatre Royal, the Grand Theatre and the Hippodrome took part with an enthusiasm worthy of their audiences and of the occasion ; and during the latter part of the war the patients had the use of a large and handsomely appointed Y.M.C.A. recreation hut, presented by Mr. Bernhard Baron, in which hundreds of musical and dramatic entertainments and lectures were given. Altogether, here and in all the other military hospitals, everything was done that gratitude and sympathy could suggest, not only to cure the patients but to make them happy while there.

Hove's chief military hospital was the PORTLAND-ROAD branch of the 2nd Eastern General opened in June, 1915. Lieut.-Colonel Reginald Jowers, R.A.M.C. (T.), was the medical officer in charge during the first five months, and when a flood of some hundreds of dysentery cases came from Gallipoli he changed places with Lieut.-Colonel E. Hobhouse, R.A.M.C. (T.), and went to take charge of the John Howard Home in Kemp Town, while Lieut.-Colonel Hobhouse took command at Portland-road and remained in control until the hospital closed in May, 1919. This hospital

opened as an ordinary medical and surgical hospital with outdoor wards for cases of tuberculosis, but ultimately became a centre for mental and epileptic cases. In November, 1916, a gift room was provided, the building being presented by Major-General Marsland; and in March, 1917, a local committee under the auspices of the Soldiers' Christian Association provided the men with a fine recreation hut. From the gift room the patients were supplied with practically everything which a soldier in hospital would look upon as a little luxury, and among those who helped here were the Mayoress, Mrs. Cresswell Gee, Mrs. W. Keen, and the two hon. secretaries, Miss Coen and afterwards Mrs. Brownlow, while generous contributions were received from many private donors as well as from Queen Mary's Guild, the Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops and the Hove War Hospital Supply Dépôt. During the last year of the hospital's career Mrs. Brownlow and Mrs. Keen managed the gift room, and the work done by them was of the greatest help to the thousands of patients and to the hospital generally. The Church of England chaplain was first the Rev. E. Cresswell Gee, Vicar of St. Philip's, Aldrington, and afterwards the Rev. F. H. D. Smythe, Vicar of St. Barnabas, who collected the funds for the building of a small chapel in the grounds.

The EAST HOVE (Holland-road) military hospital opened on August 27, 1917, and closed on May 8, 1919, and during its year and three quarters of work it admitted and treated 4,355 patients. The medical officer in charge during the greater part of the

time was Major Richard Whittington, R.A.M.C. (T.), and for many months Dr. Winkelried Williams for special cases. Here again the transformation effected was complete. The large hall of the school became the men's mess room, the boys' chemistry laboratory became a surgical dressing room, while the large schoolroom on the ground floor was converted into a recreation room. Several of the patients had known the buildings years before, as schoolboys ! The contrast for them can be imagined easily enough. The fine swimming bath here was greatly appreciated, the water for it being provided by the generosity of Alderman Colman. A workshop for joinery, carpentry and boot repairing, which was also very popular with the men, was originally equipped out of the proceeds of a sale of articles made earlier by the patients, and when it eventually closed, the tools, lathe, etc., were sent to the Brighton branch of the Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops. Sister Winifred Ingle was the devoted sister in charge, doing all that was possible for the comfort of the patients ; while the recreation room was managed by the Soldiers' Christian Association who provided it on the most liberal scale with literature, games and unlimited stationery.

The LADY GEORGE NEVILL hospital at No. 24 Palmeira-square was for soldiers suffering from shell shock, partial paralysis and other nerve injuries requiring highly specialized and lengthy treatment, and it had the honour of being the first of the kind started in the United Kingdom. Lady George Nevill's vain quest of a haven for a case needing such treatment, led her to set to work personally to

raise the funds for founding and equipping this place of marvels. The financial response was as fine as all such responses were during the war, while Mr. D'Avigdor Goldsmid kindly lent the house. The great feature of the hospital was the electrical room equipped with apparatus of the newest kind including radiant heat and light baths, X-rays and high frequency applications. The hospital opened on March 17, 1917, and both Lord and Lady George Nevill took an unceasing personal interest in it, the former acting as honorary secretary. They had the satisfaction of seeing scores of men cured who otherwise would have drifted into "incurables." Mrs. Searle, the matron, and a devoted staff, were all splendid, and a visit to this hospital gave one an unsurpassable realization of what war can inflict and science and kindness can heal.

Nor were the needs of the blinded officers forgotten. In September, 1916, Sir Arthur Pearson secured No. 12 Kings-gardens as a week-end convalescent home for officer-patients at St. Dunstan's, and a year later he bought the historic No. 8 Kings-gardens, the house in which King Edward VII stayed several times on his visits to Mr. Arthur Sassoon. This latter house he is keeping permanently. The brilliant midsummer sunshine of the Hove front, and the lack of rowing facilities along the sea-coast, make the river-side more suitable as summer headquarters for blinded men, and the months from June to September are spent by the patients at the places which Sir Arthur has secured up the Thames; but during the autumn

and winter of 1917-1918 there were often as many as forty officers spending the week-end at Kings-gardens. Here again the overflowing sympathy of the public manifested itself in various ways. For instance, the big swimming bath of the Hove Corporation Baths was reserved for the patients at this home every Sunday morning free of charge, and many residents escorted the officers about and entertained them in the most hospitable way.

The LARNACH hospital for wounded officers had an equally fine situation facing the sea-wall, and its windows commanded a twenty-mile view of the English channel. This hospital opened in June, 1916, and was entirely due to the generosity of Mr. J. W. Larnach, who not only founded and equipped it but bore the whole cost of its maintenance. The loan of the house, however, was one of the many war-liberalities of Mr. D'Avigdor Goldsmid. The medical officer in charge was Dr. Roderic Clapham, the superintendent being Mrs. Guy Nevill, Mr. Larnach's daughter and daughter-in-law of Lord and Lady George Nevill, and the matron Miss Tatlow, and there was a staff of fully-trained nurses. The hospital had its own operating theatre, and was very complete in every respect.

The RED CROSS hospital in Third-avenue is described in the chapter on the work of the Red Cross Society, but a place must be found here for some record of the helpful work done by the POLICE CONVALESCENT HOME in Portland-road, where during the war 544 wounded soldiers were nursed

and tended back to health. Twenty beds were allotted to soldiers all through the war. At first only police reservists were taken, but in January, 1916, the War Office asked Miss Catherine Gurney, the founder of the home, to take other soldiers also, and she and the committee agreed. Dr. Eliot Curwen and Dr. Desborough Clark were the honorary medical officers and worked unflaggingly, as also did Sister J. R. Cowen whose services won special "mention." The home has not an operating theatre so only minor operations could be performed, but many cases of serious wounds were treated. The patients were as happy there as in any hospital in the town and discipline was exceptionally good. Many concerts and other entertainments were given by friends, notably one by Miss Violet Vanbrugh and her party which is still remembered by the staff as a delightful evening. In the winter of 1917 Princess Victoria paid the home a quite unexpected visit, was shown over it by Miss Griffin, and talked pleasantly to all the patients.

At the request of the local branch of the British Red Cross Society the committee of the **BRIGHTON, HOVE AND PRESTON DISPENSARY** in November, 1914, placed at its disposal certain of the hospital wards at its Hove branch for the treatment of soldiers, and a number of wounded Belgians were received there under the auspices of the Society. Afterwards the committee of the dispensary, at the request of the War Office, placed twenty-four beds at its disposal, and the number was subsequently raised to thirty-two and finally to forty-three. Between

November 11, 1914, and December 1, 1918, the total number of military patients treated here was 888 ; and the medical officers in charge were Captain Geoffrey Bate, R.A.M.C. (T.), Lieut.-Colonel Rivaz Hunt, R.A.M.C., Dr. Clapham, the late Mr. W. J. Stephens and Mr. A. J. Owen.

Last but by no means least, the Hove Borough Sanatorium near Hangleton, overlooking the neighbouring golf links, was able to take a number of infectious cases of soldiers at Shoreham Camp, who had been stricken down with scarlet fever, diphtheria or typhoid and nurse them back to health. Twenty-seven such cases were dealt with during the first two years of the war. After that the military authorities were able to deal with them.

We have not gone into details as to what was done in all these hospitals to cure the soldiers both in body and mind. On that the soldiers themselves are the best historians. We know that many thousands of brave men were brought back to health in these establishments organised so hastily and yet with so marvellous a completeness, and ministered to from beginning to end by hundreds of skilful and devoted men and women who found their reward in their work and in the lifelong gratitude of those for whom they laboured with so pure a generosity.

Munition Making

THOSE war nights of moonlight and starlight were not an unmixed bane after all. They made locomotion difficult, caused many accidents, and inflicted all sorts of inconveniences ; and yet even here there was compensation. Did they not enable many dwellers in big towns to behold for the first time in their lives the marvellous spectacle of the heavens by night ? When Brighton and Hove were one glare of gas and electricity who saw Orion or Cassiopœa ? We all found them easily enough in those winter and summer nights of the years of war. Now that the lights have come back and the glare of the two towns shines again for miles in every direction, we have to get away on to the Downs to see the constellations in all their glory. The Palace Pier by night is too much for Orion.

Some of us may remember that even in the blackest nights of the years of war there would be tiny scraps of bright window-space here and there at which the constable on his rounds would nod his head pleasantly and pass on. He knew that the slender white beam striking across the road betrayed a munition factory hard at work right round the clock, doing its bit to back up the men at the front and supply them with the means of defeating the enemy. The work done in these factories is well worthy of commemoration. A number of local firms converted their plant from

peace-time manufactures to those of war in a most remarkable way. For example, an organ-builder's became a shell-case factory, a window-blind manufacturer turned to the construction of steel fittings for collapsible boats. Those were years of amazing transformations, and the change that came over the whole industrial system was only one of many. It certainly transcended anything ever dreamed of before 1914 by any Chamber of Commerce.

The most romantic local story in this connexion is, perhaps, that of F. Carwardine, Ltd., of Mortimer-road, and the present writer frankly wishes that Mr. Carwardine himself were here telling it in his vivid way instead of its having to be set forth in the dull medium of print. One would indeed need the pen of a Jules Verne to do justice to the quite magical rise and lavish scale of Mr. Carwardine's operations. As he told us, one of his contracts for wooden packing-cases for army purposes, piled up in North-street, would have filled that thoroughfare from the pavements to the tops of the houses from Castle-square to the Clock Tower. He did things on the grand scale. He was in the habit of buying rope by the ton and trees by the whole forest. He would load up the entire length of a long railway train with his products, and purchase wire by the nine or ten tons at a time and nails by the twenty tons. His first order was for 10,000 "blanket boxes," into which were to be packed all sorts of things for Tommy Atkins, from blankets to shoelaces; and for the 4.5 shell alone he made something like

1,000,000 wooden cases. One Saturday night early in the war came a telegram, an hour before midnight, ordering 5,000 cartridge boxes to be supplied by the following Thursday. The workers, then numbering eighty, were got together early next day and worked all Sunday, and by Thursday morning 4,500 of the boxes were dispatched, the remaining five hundred following next day, a piece of work for which the firm received the official thanks of the War Office. Another of Mr. Carwardine's orders was for 30,000 boxes lined with tin, with sliding lids and spliced rope handles ; while another, requiring thirty screws in each box, called for an outlay of £2,000 on screws alone. He soon had seven "shops" or work-rooms in full blast and was employing a staff of 250. He was one of the first to engage women for the sort of carpentry required, and he still speaks with warm appreciation of the way in which they did their work. His genius for invention also played its part. For instance, the dove-tailing of the sides of a box used to be a job for which a workman was paid ninepence. Mr. Carwardine invented a machine with which a man and a boy could dove-tail eight hundred box-sides in a day. Another of his inventions was a drying-box for newly-cut timber in which the sap of the wood was expelled by steam pressure. Another was a machine by means of which four thousand holes for screws could be bored in an hour. A fourth was a contrivance for cross-cutting timber by which six box-sides could be cut simultaneously, and a fifth was a sort of Brobdingnagian "thermos" consisting of one copper

vessel inside another, by means of which thirty gallons of glue could be kept liquid and ready for use. It all showed what can be done by a man of energy and ideas, and Mr. Carwardine has good reason to be proud of his record. One of his most cherished possessions to-day is a large photograph of the crowd of employés taken when the factory was at the height of its energy and productiveness, and it certainly makes a thrilling souvenir of a very exciting time.

The story of how Messrs. Morgan & Smith turned from the work of building organs to that of making wooden cases for munitions is scarcely less romantic. This firm promptly installed a number of additional electric motors and other machinery to meet the new demands. They conveyed in their own lorries, and in logs eight feet long, timber from the woodlands of Hindhead, Haslemere, Albourne and other places in Surrey, Sussex and Hampshire, and then dried it, cut it up, and fashioned it into ammunition cases for Woolwich and the shell-filling factories in various parts of England. Here were made between 75,000 and 100,000 cases, each to hold three of the famous three-inch Stokes bombs, and over 80,000 boxes for the 4.5 projectile, all made to the order of the Ministry of Munitions. There were also made here a number of larger boxes, among them some five hundred mechanics' tool chests ordered by the War Office for the Royal Air Force, and a quantity of boxes in which were packed the "depth-charges" which played so useful a part in the victory over the German submarine. During their

four years of war-work Messrs. Morgan & Smith employed a staff of about a hundred, including seventy-five girls and women, of whom Captain Arthur Smith (one of the heads of the firm, who for over eighteen months was adjutant of the 1st Volunteer Battalion of the Royal Sussex Regiment) says : "They were really excellent in the quick way in which they grasped the work ; a number of them became quite as expert carpenters as the men, and they all did their very utmost to 'rise to the occasion.'" It is also worth adding that the employés made a weekly contribution to the local military hospitals, and ran their own War Savings Association, thus, like wise people, blending prudence as well as philanthropy with patriotism.

Less than fifty yards away an almost equally dramatic transformation took place. After nearly half a century's peaceful manufacture of lifts and window-blinds, the firm of F. W. Giebeler, two days after war was declared, turned to the manufacture of steel fittings and superstructures for collapsible boats, and continued to make them during the following four years. In 1915 they further adapted their wood-working department to the manufacture of the shaped wooden blocks which were placed inside munition boxes to prevent shells (packed four in a case) from knocking accidentally against each other while on transit from the factory to the battle-field. By means of special machinery, mounted and made by themselves, and kept going night and day while the demand for the eighteen-pounder shell was at its height, they made about 500,000 of these blocks.

They also specialized in the making of tubular saws for the use of local war contractors.

In their large new building in the Portland-road the firm of Messrs. C. A. Vandervell & Co. Ltd. also carried on a considerable war activity, specializing in parts of the magnetos for the motor-bicycles used by dispatch-riders, in various types of fuses, in a new aeroplane carburettor, and in their "starter" magneto for aeroplanes, an ingenious attachment which enabled the mechanic to start his machine very quickly, and of which they turned out thousands. Here as elsewhere, in those days of Labour on its mettle, efficiency went hand in hand with speed. In the spring of 1918, an order for the machinery of 1,000 fuse-bodies for the Trench Warfare Supply Department was executed so quickly and so well that the Department sent a letter of thanks which was copied and posted up in the building. "Will you kindly," it ran, "convey to the whole of your staff concerned, the Department's high appreciation of the excessive efforts made with such satisfactory results in completing this work against time."

The Brighton and Hove General Gas Company "did its bit" by producing benzol for the manufacture of high explosives. They installed a special plant for washing the whole of their gas and extracting the benzol therefrom, and were able to furnish the Ministry of Munitions with a good many thousand gallons of the ethereally-odoured liquid which was turned to such deadly uses. In the early period of the war they manufactured a good many bombs for the Stokes trench mortar, but

later the Ministry of Munitions put down special machinery for this work and the voluntary services of the company were no longer needed. Nor can there be many firms in the country whose employés can show a better record of military service. Between ninety and a hundred per cent. of the men of military age employed by the Brighton and Hove Gas Company in 1914 joined the fighting forces, and the general manager, Mr. C. H. Rutter, has informed us that he cannot recall a single instance of an able-bodied employé who would have been of any value to the fighting forces of the country not joining up.

During the war Messrs. Allen West & Co. made a vast amount of the company's ordinary control gear for the Admiralty, who used the gear on all classes of warships as well as on harbour cranes; a large volume of under-carriages for the heavy Handley Page bombing machine, 1,000 bomb-throwers of their own design with 500,000 hand-grenades for them, 150,000 Mills hand-grenades, 1,300,000 Stokes shells, and 1,000,000 shell fuses. Of the three last-named a considerable number of the detail parts were made at their Hove works. They also undertook a large contract for a delicate little measuring instrument required on aeroplanes as part of their wireless telegraphy equipment, and this contract was entirely dealt with at the Hove works. We cannot give precise particulars of this interesting little instrument for it is still not only delicate but also "confidential." This firm worked not only for the Admiralty but also for the War Office, the Ministry of Munitions,

the Inland Waterways and Docks Department and other Government departments, and can look back upon having made a vital contribution to victory.

A large number of engineering, motor and other firms took sub-contracts under the Board of Management of the County of Sussex Munitions Area. Messrs. Langton, Ltd., of the Wick Garage in D'Avigdor-road, for example, were at first engaged in the production of Stokes bombs. After a while they turned to making fuse-hole plugs in which they were highly successful, turning out considerably over 100,000. The fuse-hole plug is a very useful contrivance which seals the nose of a shell during its journey from the factory to the battery. In connection with this work they considerably enlarged and improved their plant and put down an electro-plating plant which was of considerable assistance to the Board of Management (of the committee of which the Mayor and Mr. C. B. Smith, the Borough Electrical Engineer, were members). Taig's Engineering Works, at that time in Conway-street, the Hove Engineering Works, Mr. E. White-Jones and Mr. T. L. Rogers were also sub-contractors to the Sussex Board of Management, making fuses, caps for fuses and Stokes bombs.

And what shall we say of Dr. J. B. Winter who converted his drawing-room into a factory and, also working as a sub-contractor under this Board of Management, produced a large output of fuse caps and components? Dr. Winter has long been famous as an amateur mechanic, and his model of one of the Brighton railway locomotives which stands

under a glass case at the top of the staircase leading to the Brighton art galleries, is one of the most perfect things of the kind in existence. It is also one of the most popular exhibits in the building, particularly with the men at the railway works. Dr. Winter's war-work, therefore, was only the development of an old skill and enthusiasm, but the secretary of the Board of Management, Mr. Herbert Reason, has testified to the mechanical ingenuity displayed by him in his highly unconventional workshop as most remarkable. With a view to increasing his output, and perhaps also with the idea of restoring his drawing-room to more normal uses, he afterwards joined forces with a Brighton contractor and shifted his machinery to their works. Dr. Winter's record as a munition-maker and contributor to victory is certainly not the least remarkable feature of this part of our history.

Last but not least, let us not forget the hundreds of Hove women and girls who in the February and March of 1917, left for London and other places to work in the great shell-filling factories. At that time the Government appealed to the whole country for 30,000 of these recruits. A local committee was formed in Hove and a meeting of ladies held in the Town Hall at which the methods of the great factory at Willesden were fully described. So well was the local appeal made, and so good was the spirit of the people, that the number of workers who offered themselves from this town actually exceeded the allotted proportion. High official testimony was afterwards paid to the

splendid work they did, particularly in the "danger areas" in which high explosives and deadly chemicals had to be manipulated.

Every single one of the thousands of workers referred to indirectly in this chapter can honestly say that he or she did something that helped to force into the hand of Germany the pen with which she signed the armistice of November 11, 1918. We wish we could publish the names of every one of them. The sailors and soldiers would be as proud of them as they are of the soldiers and sailors. All we need say is that the whole nation knows that they were a vital and absolutely indispensable factor in the winning of the war, and so long as the present generation lasts their services will be remembered with the highest admiration and the warmest gratitude.

The Depôt

THE scene is the Town Hall on December 4, 1916. A bazaar on behalf of the Hove Depôt has just been declared open by Princess Patricia (now Lady Patricia Ramsay), and Mrs. H. R. Bromley Davenport is addressing the crowded gathering. As she stands there, holding her little son by the hand while she speaks, every word is distinctly audible through the length and breadth of the hall, for there is not a man or a woman in the building who does not know that the speaker has been, and is, the soul and inspiration of the whole work. And presently she entreats everyone present to ask himself or herself these two questions:

“What are these men doing for me?”

“What am I doing for them?”

Words could scarcely be simpler, yet they sank into every heart. Many eloquent speeches were delivered from that platform during the years of war, but not one created a deeper effect than that of the lady who stood that day and just talked for a few minutes to one of the most representative assemblies ever seen in the hall.

We have quoted the two questions because they epitomize perfectly the spirit which enabled the Hove War Hospital Supply Depôt to carry through a work which will be remembered long and gratefully in thousands of hearts and will redound to the credit of the town to the end of its history. If the people of Hove had done nothing else in the

war but the work carried on at 4 Grand-avenue and Airlie House, their record would still have been a fine one.

The HOVE WAR HOSPITAL SUPPLY DEPÔT originated in a conversation which Mrs. Bromley Davenport had in the February of 1915 with Mrs. Clement Cobbold of Ipswich, in which that lady described what was being done by the dépôt which she had organised in the Suffolk town. Shortly afterwards Mrs. Bromley Davenport, Mrs. Montgomery Paterson, Mrs. Dives and Miss Holden called upon the Mayor and Mayoress of Hove to suggest the inauguration of a similar dépôt in this borough. Alderman and Mrs. Sargeant at once fell in with the proposal, and the Mayoress sent out invitations for a meeting at the Town Hall to explain the scheme. This was attended by a representative company, and a speech by Mrs. Cobbold had precisely the same effect upon the audience that her conversation three weeks earlier had had upon Mrs. Bromley Davenport. In those days, when there were willing hearts, things had a way of moving quickly, and on April 6, 1915, the Hove Dépôt (the third in the Kingdom, the other two being at Ipswich and Kensington) was opened with a modest couple of rooms on the first floor of 4 Grand-avenue (kindly lent by the West Brighton Estate Company), and a working capital of £70.

It is impossible to give anything like a full account of the perfectly magnificent work which grew out of these simple beginnings. From April, 1915, to March, 1919, when the dépôt closed, as

many as three thousand entirely voluntary workers, representing practically all ranks of local society, devoted their time, skill and money to the work of designing, making and dispatching to the various headquarters and naval and military hospitals of the British and Allied fighting forces, dressings, splints, bandages, drugs, clothes, foods and other things urgently needed for the treating of the wounded and the comfort of the men who were still fighting. The number of finished articles sent out from the opening of the dépôt on April 6, 1915, to its closing on March 21, 1919, was as follows:

Roller bandages	-	-	780,974
Sewn bandages	-	-	154,780
Splints (metal, wooden, etc.)			13,164
Crutches, bed-cradles, bed-rests			
and tables	-	-	6,353
Dressings and appliances	-		884,026
Ward linen, etc.	-	-	80,413
Articles of clothing, etc.	-		102,054
Slippers and trench feet	-		16,629
Socks, mufflers, mittens, etc.			37,221
Miscellaneous	-	-	31,062
			<hr/>
			2,106,676

These articles were distributed to the hospitals at home and abroad as follows:

For British combatant troops	50,264
For British sick and wounded	
in hospital	1,516,370
For British prisoners of war	96,106
To Allied countries	443,936
	<hr/>
	2,106,676



Photo: E. Pannell]

The Bandage Room, Hove War Hospital Supply Depot

The cost of this work amounted to over £29,000, and this sum was subscribed almost entirely by the people of Hove. Each worker at the dépôt also made a money contribution of sixpence a week, and the amount thus raised covered the entire cost of administration so that every penny given by the public could be used in the purchase of raw material.

The dépôt was open all day not only for workers but for visitors, and a tour of its floors was an inspiration. Rapidly the entire house, one of the largest private residences in the two towns, was absorbed, and from top to bottom every room was a hive of labour. In one room 1,000 bandages and from 1,000 to 1,200 swabs were the average daily output. Another averaged 100 pairs of slippers a week. In one room splints were made, in another they were padded. There was a room for the making of dressing-gowns suited to the various climates in which the war was raging, and in another the picking of tow for the padding of splints went on all day with a briskness and skill perfectly fascinating to watch. Tragic, too, as the background of it all was, the whole spirit of the place was as bright as the sunshine which poured in through the windows. There were no dull faces. The white uniforms of the women workers helped to disseminate cheerfulness, and humorous illuminated incitements to energy laughed from the walls and looking-glasses. The motto of the whole place

might have been the old *Kalon to ergon kai theion estin*, Work is comely and divine.

Such was the enthusiasm that the work not only absorbed, as we have said, the whole of 4 Grand-avenue, but swelled over into Airlie House opposite (kindly lent through the instrumentality of Messrs. FitzHugh, Woolley, Baines and Woolley), where the carpenters and metal and papier mâché workers were installed. As time went on a number of branches of the dépôt were also established in various parts of the county and even in the adjoining counties of Surrey and Kent, as follows : Bearstead (Kent), Burstow (Surrey), Cuckfield, Farlington Voluntary Service Corps (Haywards Heath), Framfield, Great Bookham (Surrey), Heatherden working party (Cross-in-hand), Henfield, Hurst-pierpoint, Kemp Town (Mrs. Campbell Jenkins), Lancing College working party, Lewes, Limpsfield, Littlehampton, Parish Church Girls' Club (Hove), Portslade, Rottingdean, Shoreham, St. Stephen's working party, St. Thomas' Girls' Club, Steyning, Uckfield, Wadhurst (Kent), Winchelsea, and Worthing. Nor was this the whole of the great organisation. There was also a number of affiliated "groups of workers" as follows : Aldrington Catholic Girls' Club, Catholic Women's League, Connaught-road Girls' Club, George-street Church of England schools, Hoove Lea school, Medina college, Mrs. Bowdler's Girls' Club, Presbyterian Ladies' working party, Women's War-time Club,

Belle-vue school, Hurstpierpoint, Women's Guild at Southover rectory near Lewes, Kingston working party, Swanborough. All these branches and "groups of workers" were entirely independent financially, but they sent in their work at regular intervals and were of immense help.

In November, 1915, the Army Council inaugurated a scheme to co-ordinate and regulate the general volume of work of this kind which was then being so freely rendered by voluntary organisations and individuals throughout the country, and Colonel Sir Edward Ward was appointed Director-General of Voluntary Organisations. In compliance with this scheme the Mayor appointed the dépôt as the Hove Association for Voluntary Work Organisations for supplying (i) hospital requisites and (ii) comforts for troops in the field. Up to this time the dépôt had sent its supplies in answer to direct appeals from hospitals, etc. After the inauguration of the Army Council scheme the big official hospitals at home and abroad addressed their requisitions to the Director-General of Voluntary Organisations, and he in his turn directed the various dépôts to send what was required. This arrangement worked admirably, saving much time and avoiding a great deal of overlapping which otherwise would have been inevitable.

The townspeople supported the dépôt in a worthy spirit of generosity. We have already mentioned that practically its whole income was contributed by the people of Hove. The following

statement of receipts as given in the final balance-sheet shows how the money was raised :

1915-19.	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Donations - - - - -	13,469	16	0	
Workers' contributions - - - - -	2,254	11	8	
Visitors' "	341	16	1	
Depôt week, September, 1918	4,274	2	8	
Bazaars - - - - -	3,523	17	6	
Flag days (excluding Depôt week)	3,181	7	5	
Entertainments,				
concerts, etc. "	822	13	5	
Collections at				
churches, etc. "	110	8	2	
Rummage sale - - - - -	30	13	0	
Profit on teas - - - - -	77	17	4	
Sale of wool, patterns, surplus stock, etc.	1,065	7	3	
Deposit interest - - - - -	116	0	1	
	£29,268	10	7	

We shall show in another chapter how enthusiastically they threw themselves into the events of the "week" in September, 1918, and into the various flag days. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the support of the dépôt was felt by all to be a matter which touched the honour of the town and even the honour of each individual. Again and again the Mayor and others acknowledged this generous pride in the warmest terms. Splendid as was the devotion of the workers in Grand-avenue it is also true that the whole town shared in both the credit and the success.

During the first three months Miss Scovell acted as hon. secretary, and in July, 1915, Mrs. Evelyn S. Dives succeeded her and continued to hold that

responsible position during the remaining period of nearly four years. Mrs. Bromley Davenport was vice-president from beginning to end with special direction of the work rooms, and was, as we have already said, the soul of the whole great effort. It was for her work here that she received the C.B.E. from His Majesty, and never was a distinction more finely earned. Great and important help of a technical kind was also given in the first year by Miss Dorothy Roberts as hon. surgical superintendent. Her technical knowledge undoubtedly laid the foundation of the success of the surgical work. The constant help of the president, the Countess of Chichester, must also be cordially acknowledged, while the Mayor as chairman of the committee, and the Mayoress as hon. treasurer, threw the full weight of their public prestige into the work of enlisting popular support. It should also be recorded that Lady Shiffner's room at the Royal Pavilion hospital, in which Dr. Martin's plaster stump-buckets were made and fitted under her supervision, owed its origin to the dépôt where Lady Shiffner was working when the invitation came to her to open and direct the new department at the Royal Pavilion.

As to the gratitude with which the work of the dépôt inspired the men of the fighting forces, we could easily fill this book with the letters of thanks that poured in upon the hon. secretary. We must, however, content ourselves with a few sentences. Here is an extract from one received

from a casualty clearing station in France in September, 1916:

Of all the various things we receive yours are the very best. They were so beautifully made and finished and every little detail thought of.

Here one from Luneville :

Your cases were an absolute godsend and I do not know what we should have done without them as they arrived just as the shells began to drop on Verdun and we were getting our patients into the cellars.

Here another from Burra in Mesopotamia :

The boxes of things you have kindly sent have only just arrived, and I am writing to thank you most heartily for them all. We greatly appreciate these gifts and the kind thoughts of our people in England for the comfort of our sick and wounded. Please accept my heartfelt thanks and convey them to all the kind people who have so generously contributed.

And here one from Rumania :

You have sent us a wonderful variety of hospital requirements and you seem to have thought of everything which would be most appreciated by our sick and wounded. I must also thank you very sincerely for the excellent packing. The transit to Rumania is so long that the packing has to be particularly strong, and it is very seldom that we receive such professionally packed goods.

One from a trawler at sea :

I have the honour to thank you on behalf of the men of the above trawler for the socks, mittens, helmets, mufflers and cardigans you have so kindly sent us. I can assure you these gifts are much appreciated and will keep the men warm during the cold weather.

And lastly one to a Hove lady, who was one of the workers in the dépôt, from her son in the R.A.M.C., telling the story of a little coincidence :

At 4 p.m. the Germans shelled on our positions very heavily and I was dressing a number of wounded in our front line. One man had a badly fractured arm and I had no suitable splint, and should have had to improvise a very rough one. Just then a man ran up and gave me a paper parcel containing two beautiful waterproof-covered angular splints which just met the case. The paper was labelled "War Hospital Supply Dépôt, Hove, Sussex." Wasn't that curious ?

The whole thing was really a splendid piece of organisation, a triumph of heart and head. Nothing was half done. There were no loose ends. From top to bottom "thorough" was the word. And of all who were associated with or helped this noble centre of war industry, from the highest to the humblest, it may truly be said that they saved life and hastened victory.

The Prisoners' Comforts Fund

FEW except those immediately concerned know how great a part Hove was privileged to play in the amelioration of the hardships of British prisoners of war. The story of how the town became responsible for all the supplies of medical comforts which went to our countrymen who were prisoners in the enemy's hands is of historical interest. It is also a remarkable tribute to the pertinacity and warm-hearted devotion of Mrs. Bromley Davenport who suggested the formation of the INVALID COMFORTS FUND FOR PRISONERS OF WAR and acted as its hon. secretary throughout.

The fund was started in July, 1916, as a branch of the Hove War Hospital Supply Depôt after the publication of the Government Committee's report on the conditions of the Wittenberg camp during the typhus epidemic, when the German doctors in charge, to the everlasting discredit of their profession in that country, fled for their own safety. There was already a small fund under the same name for sending medical supplies to British prisoners, formed not long before at Bedford by Mrs. Picton Warlow, and as soon as the new fund was started the two were amalgamated. The new organisation had the advantage at the outset of the professional advice of Major Priestley and Captain Vidal, the two R.A.M.C. doctors who were in charge of the Wittenberg camp during the epidemic.

At first it did its work from one room at 4 Grand-avenue, but it soon outgrew its birthplace. A separate committee for it, distinct from that of the dépôt, was formed under the chairmanship of the Mayor; a home and headquarters was found at 19 Second-avenue, generously placed at the disposal of the committee free of all cost by the owner, Mr. Lewis Woolf, and later it moved again to a large house in Third-avenue. As a work of this kind obviously could not be entirely supported locally, the Central Prisoners of War Committee from October, 1916, onwards, undertook the financial responsibility and made grants of money according as they were required. A sum of over £85,000 was spent by the fund, and to this have to be added the large supplies of clothing, etc., sent in by the various War Hospital Supply Dépôts throughout the country for distribution.

The co-ordination of the work of control of all food and clothing supplies to prisoners took place in October, 1916, but the fact that medical comforts and drugs might also be necessary for British soldiers in enemy camps had not been foreseen by the authorities or provided for in the scheme. The War Office regulations as they stood forbade the dispatch of medical comforts and drugs in bulk. The question was taken up at once with the War Office, but considerable delay took place while conferences were being held to determine what drugs and comforts ought or ought not to be dispatched. Finally, early in February, 1917, it was decided that the Invalid Comforts Fund (under the general control of the Central Prisoners of War

Committee of the British Red Cross Society) should be the sole authorised association for the sending of such articles to prisoners, and the principle was laid down that in all but exceptional cases dispatches to individual prisoners should cease. The object aimed at was the maintenance of an adequate supply of comforts and drugs at the headquarters of each camp.

The authorities approved a standard case containing such articles as castor-oil, Scott's emulsion, bi-sulphate of quinine, malt extract, disinfectant, sanitas soap, soda-mint tablets, milk, ovaltine, plasmon arrowroot, Brand's essence, Benger, compressed packets of wool, gauze swabs, cough mixture, ammoniated quinine, iodine tincture, calcium lactate, bismuth soda and ginger, mustard leaves, thermogene wool, zinc ointment, plasmon cocoa, plasmon oats, invalid bovril, bandages, boracic lint and other necessaries. Monthly consignments of such cases were sent off to the presidents of the British Help Committees in each of the principal camps in Germany, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, the contents being based on the particular local needs of each camp, and the closest possible touch was kept with each committee. Individual parcels were dispatched to chronic cases, and also such articles as surgical boots and belts, trusses, elastic stockings, and glasses for the use of men particularly in need of them.

In July, 1917, the whole subject of medical supplies was reconsidered in consultation with the Army Medical Department of the War Office, the contents of the standard cases were revised and

altered, and special consignments were approved for eastern countries. In January, 1918, further changes were made and the War Office permitted hospital clothing in small quantities to be added; and a few months later the scheme was finally extended to allow the dispatch of any article required for a prisoner, subject to the securing of a permit from the Army Medical Department in London.

Considering the enormous difficulties of transport and also the suspicion with which medical supplies were regarded by the enemy, the results of the work were successful beyond all expectations. Over 16,000 cases and parcels were dispatched to officers and men in all enemy countries, classified as follows :

Men's section from June, 1916, to November, 1918.

To Germany, Austria, etc	-	4,480 cases
",",	-	8,250 parcels
To Turkey and Bulgaria	-	301 cases
",",	-	612 parcels

		13,643
Officers' section	-	2,716 parcels and cases

		16,359

The acknowledgments were at first poor, the men not recognising the importance of returning their acknowledgment cards, and also perhaps being afraid that these might be counted as part of their correspondence, but by the beginning of 1918 they were averaging about 75 per cent., and by the summer 89 per cent. of the consignments were acknowledged. How gratefully they were acknowledged we shall show a little further on.

After October 1, 1917, medical articles were no longer allowed to be sent in private parcels to officer prisoners of war. A special section of this fund was, therefore, started to deal with their requirements, and through its instrumentality it became possible to send individual parcels in the cases of officers. Only a few articles were prohibited, and the officers themselves or their relatives were able to name any medicines they wished sent and have them dispatched at once. The cost of the parcels was paid by them, unless exceptional circumstances made this impossible, in which case parcels were sent free of charge and the cost as far as possible met by donations which were given from time to time for this purpose by those who had themselves benefited by the medical parcels they had received, and desired to show their appreciation of the work of the Invalid Comforts Fund in this way. Small bulk consignments were also sent to the officer camps in order that new prisoners might be able to obtain dressings, invalid food and ordinary remedies without delay, and these were supplied by the general fund. Otherwise the officers' section was practically self-supporting.

At the signing of the armistice very large quantities of medical comforts, drugs, etc., were sent to Rotterdam for the prisoners who were finding their way into Holland or being repatriated by that route. These were in value over £20,000 and proved most useful. The hon. secretary of the fund also went over to Rotterdam to assist in the administration.



Photo: E. Pannell] Packing Room, Invalid Comforts Fund for Prisoners of War

In preparing the foregoing record of the work of this fund we have been much helped by the British Red Cross Society's final report of the work of the Central Prisoners of War Committee which was published in 1919 and contained a careful account of the history and labours of the Invalid Comforts Fund. We will now give a few facts showing some of the difficulties and how they were overcome, also some of the innumerable letters which testified to the deep gratitude evoked among the soldiers.

Immediately after the Cambrai offensive in November, 1917, news came to hand that a large number of our men who had been captured there were in dire straits for want of clothing. The Invalid Comforts Fund at once volunteered to pack the necessary supplies, and in three days no less than twelve thousand articles were dispatched from Hove. It is eminently satisfactory to be able to record that the receipt of every garment was acknowledged.

With the German offensive of March, 1918, when the number of British prisoners in enemy hands was more than doubled, the fund naturally found its resources taxed to the utmost. It is good to know that even in so great an emergency the needs of our brave men were able to be met. Telegram after telegram arrived from Copenhagen and The Hague begging for supplies on a large scale, and not a single request had to be refused.

On another occasion, in response to an urgent telegram from His Majesty's Minister at The Hague, announcing an outbreak of dysentery at a camp for British prisoners of war in Turkey

the honorary secretary dispatched within a few hours a large quantity of emmetine. The Foreign Office arranged that it should be taken by a King's messenger across the North Sea in a destroyer and thence by Dutch courier to Constantinople, thereby ensuring the relief of suffering at the earliest possible moment. Under the conditions obtaining at the time, a parcel by the usual route would have taken from nine months to a year to reach its destination.

Sometimes a message would come through that a large number of British wounded were expected at a certain camp in Germany. Immediately large quantities of bandages and other medical requisites were dispatched and, as the letters from the men demonstrate, were a means of preserving many a man from death. Towards the end of the war it was found possible to arrange for a reserve of medical supplies to be kept at the Dutch Legation in Berlin, whence they could be sent by motor car wherever an emergency arose.

And now let us quote a few of the expressions of gratitude which Mrs. Bromley Davenport received in connection with this work. Captain Reginald Clibborn, Northumberland Fusiliers, wrote as follows on his return to England in Dec., 1918:

I simply must write and thank you for the stuff you sent out to me while I was in Germany. The parcels arrived with the utmost regularity, and invariably in tip-top condition. There is not the shadow of a doubt that the department under your care was the best run of any in connection with prisoners of war. None of the camps I was in (six in all) were ever short of medical comforts, thanks to your splendid organisation.

Sergeant C. Lowman, Hants Regiment, wrote as follows from Birkenhead in February, 1919:

I have just recently returned from Turkey where I have been a prisoner for the past three years. I was captured at Kut with General Townshend. Owing to the hardships we endured in the siege and the terrible way we were treated after falling into the hands of the Turks my constitution was completely wrecked. I now feel it my duty to write and thank you for your kindness in sending us parcels of medical comforts which I am sure saved the lives of many prisoners in Turkey. I have been in hospital since last October, when the English first arrived at Constantinople, but am getting much stronger now. Again many thanks for all you have done.

Here is a letter written from Blackpool on January 2, 1919, which not only gives an eloquent testimony to the work of the fund, but contains an authentic statement of the starved condition into which so many of our countrymen who had been prisoners in German hands were allowed to fall when the British and Allied victories of August, 1918, had sounded the knell of Germany's hopes:

Dear Mrs. Bromley Davenport,

Some time ago I asked my father to inform you how very valuable I had found your cases of comforts when working with the R.A.M.C. officers at the prisoners of war hospital at Denain, then in German occupation. I now wish to thank you again on behalf of the British sick and wounded of the prisoners' hospital at Langensalza (Saxony), where I was working with other British medical officers and whence I have just returned.

Since the Allied advance in August, large numbers of prisoners in the last stages of starvation have been received at Langensalza. Many were in a hopeless condition on arrival, and inevitably died—something like 50 per cent. The remainder undoubtedly owe their lives to the fact that

we were able to feed them on glaxo and other milk foods, etc. : they were far too weak to assimilate ordinary Red Cross food from parcels. There is no doubt that at Langensalza alone some hundreds of lives were saved by these foods that would otherwise have been lost. As Langensalza is only one camp out of many, it is obvious that the Invalid Comforts Fund has been the means of saving an incalculable number of men from an otherwise certain death. I thought you might perhaps like to have this direct testimony to the good work for which the fund is responsible.

I am, yours truly,

(Sgd.) T. E. Ashdown Carr, Capt. R.A.M.C.

And here is a characteristic outpouring of a soldier's gratitude from Private Wm. Scott (late secretary B.H.C., Bayreuth), 13th Royal Scots, writing from Edinburgh on January 20, 1919 :

Dear Mrs. H. R. B. D.,

As secretary and executive member of the late British Help Committee, Bayreuth (Bayern), I was instructed by the men of No. 3 company of that camp, on my return to this country, to write you and express their gratitude and thanks for the care, kindness and consideration which were so lavished on them by you and your staff. The cases were a real godsend to us. Particularly after the March offensive was this the case, when large numbers of our men suffered amputations, and we had the satisfaction of seeing them, with your timely aid, turn the proverbial corner.

In the camp itself a room was allotted to your supplies, and dressings and medicine were given four hours daily. This arrangement worked excellently and was a real blessing to the boys.

Will you therefore accept the heartfelt thanks of all the Tommies, Jocks, Taffies and Paddies, and not forgetting the Aussies and Canadians who were at Bayreuth ! I am sure that even now in the midst of their pleasure they have a warm thought for you.

Believe me, yours very sincerely,

(Sgd.) Wm. Scott.

As we have shown, this magnificent fund might never have been established but for that shameless dereliction of duty by the German doctors at Wittenberg. Thus once more do we see how good may come out of evil. Mrs. Bromley Davenport read that story of disgrace and founded the organisation which made further such scandals difficult if not impossible. She and the large staff of ladies who worked with her at the headquarters in Hove, including Miss Edith Kidd, the assistant hon. secretary, can look back upon an achievement which will long be remembered with honour and gratitude.

The Red Cross

IN the two immediately preceding chapters we dealt with organisations which were creations of the war, and which, so to speak, sprang up in a night. In the present chapter it becomes our duty to say something of the work done by the local divisions of two noble societies which date farther back than 1914, the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Of these the former is the more widely known, the latter incomparably the older. The British Red Cross Society received its Royal Charter in 1908, whereas the Order of St. John of Jerusalem was already long established in England when it received its Royal Charter from Queen Mary in 1557. Indeed we know that in Sussex the history of the Knights Hospitallers of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem goes back more than six centuries. In his book on the churches of Sussex, Mr. Frederick Harrison mentions that in the year 1306 the living of Sompting (the famous church of which contains so much Saxon work) was in the gift of the Knights Hospitallers.

Consequently both these societies had organisations in complete working order when the storm burst in August, 1914, and were able to get to work at once. The Red Cross Society's working parties were already meeting in the first week of the war, and one of them, under the direction of Mrs. Dives, met daily in the Hove Town Hall. It was

also under the direction of this society that the first party of maimed and ailing Belgian soldiers to arrive in the town was received in the Hove Dispensary to be nursed back to health. The working parties went on to the end of the war in ever-increasing numbers and efficiency, and lectures on nursing and classes for the teaching of Red Cross work were important features on the educational side of the society's efforts. Mrs. W. W. Sandeman received the O.B.E. from His Majesty in recognition of her work as chairman of the committee and deputy president of the division; and devoted service was also rendered by Lady George Nevill who succeeded her; by Mrs. Dives and afterwards Miss Blanche Fair in the hon. secretaryship; and by Miss Holden, who gave valuable help in connection with the various classes and lectures.

Beyond all else, however, in its local work stood out this great society's hospital for the wounded of the British and Allied armies at 6 Third-avenue, Hove. The house for it was provided by the late Sir Cavendish Boyle and Lady Boyle, who also made generous contributions towards its support, while the whole of the furniture of the hospital was either given or lent by members and friends of the society. Indeed no war hospital in the town had more generous friends than this. Its "atmosphere" was of the happiest, and a favourite description of it by the soldiers was "the best shop in the place." From its opening in September, 1914, to its close on the last day of December, 1918, the total number of patients treated, British, Colonial and American, was 1,431.

Dr. Willoughby Furner was the senior medical officer, Miss Florence Dennant the matron, and Mrs. Cox the quartermaster, and in these and other individual cases we should like to pay them the tribute they deserve. It will, however, be more in accordance with the scheme of this book if we quote some sentences from the report issued after the hospital had closed, in which Dr. Willoughby Furner himself summarized the services rendered by the entire staff. He said :

More things are done on the field of battle than get into General Orders, and much was done in the hospital which this brief report leaves unrecorded ; but looking back on the work of the hospital for contributory causes of its smooth and efficient performance, I find them in the excellence of the medical and surgical staff which I had the honour to collect, in the capacity of the matron, sisters, nurses and V.A.D's which Mrs. Sandeman and Miss Puttick, the commandants, were able to secure, and in the wise proceedings of the House Committee under the judicious chairmanship of Mr. Alastair Sandeman. . . . The closing of the hospital leaves the remembrance of good work done, and to me the knowledge of having worked with many who seemed willing to set no limit to their work but the limit of their power.

Everything, big or little, was carefully thought out. For example the Dominion and American patients had their own special "visitors," Lady Bagot looking after the Americans, Mrs. Hyeem and Miss Foskett after the Australians, and Miss Turner Payne after the Canadians. The patients belonging to Scots regiments, who were generally Presbyterians, also had their own chaplain, the Rev. H. Ross Williamson, while the Church of England chaplain was the Rev. F. H. D. Smythe.

A constant source of admiration among the visitors to our military hospitals in those years was the keen way in which many of the wounded took up needlework, and the really beautiful things they made in crochet and embroidery. All this work at the Red Cross hospital was in the charge of Mrs. Basil Ellis who gave valuable aid both in teaching and superintending. Scores of special weekly and monthly gifts in money and kind came from good friends, and an interesting feature of the balance-sheet was the fact that nearly £1,000 a year of the hospital's revenue came in quite small regular monthly contributions. Welcome help was also given by local members of the musical profession who organised concerts and other entertainments on its behalf; and here we may say how deeply the committee were indebted to Mr. John Mavrogordato for the devoted service he rendered as hon. treasurer. Of course the overwhelming bulk of the war work of the Red Cross Society was done abroad, but it also rendered magnificent service here at home, and its record in Hove and throughout Sussex fully maintained the prestige it has long enjoyed in the country.

We now turn to the contribution of the Hove Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, which is the ambulance department of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, and here again we are in the presence of a magnificent contribution of voluntary effort. The duties of the men's section included meeting the convoys of wounded men at the railway station at all hours of the day and night and in all weathers, and conveying them from the

train to the ambulances and from the ambulances to their beds in the hospitals. Only those who have taken part in such work know its difficulty. Let the reader try to imagine the task of painlessly moving a man whose injuries compel him to lie upon his stretcher with an arm or a leg raised at a more or less acute angle in a "cradle." The members of the Ambulance Brigade conveyed many cases of this and similar difficulty from the train to the hospital bed, and out of the thousands thus handled there is, we believe, the record of not a single man being dropped.

Most of the hospital work of the Hove Division was done at the Red Cross hospital in Third-avenue, the Lady George Nevill hospital and the Larnach hospital, but wherever these indispensable helpers were required they willingly went. The division was also the No. 1 section of the Voluntary Aid Detachment, Sussex 53, of which Councillor C. G. Yates, of Brighton, was the commandant, Mr. Charles Parks the section leader, and Councillor E. J. J. Thompson, of Hove, the acting secretary. Nearly every member of it was a Hove man, and the smoothness with which the work was done is no doubt attributable to the fact that every member of the section not only had his heart in it, but was technically equipped through having earned the First Aid Certificate of the Ambulance Brigade.

Nor was it only with the convoys of wounded from the battle-front that this division concerned itself. On nights of air raid calls special squads with stretchers ready to be used in case of

emergency were in attendance at the appointed stations at the Town Hall, Ivy-place school and Glebe-villas. Certain members were also told off to be in attendance at the hospitals where the removal of the patients to places of safety would have been the first consideration had a raid materialized locally. Indeed, there is no harm now in saying that on more than one occasion, when the enemy that flew by night came fairly near, the hospital patients were actually moved. Happily, however, it was possible to get them all safely back to bed with nothing worse than the memory of a few hours of excitement, which they generally seemed to enjoy. Between twenty and thirty air raid calls were attended to in the course of each year of the war. Important help was also given in the performance of orderly duty at the hospitals; and in the year 1917, at the Lady George Nevill hospital alone, the members of the Hove men's division put in 1,150 hours of service in this manner. And let it never be forgotten that all this arduous work was done voluntarily and gratuitously by men who had their own professions and businesses to attend to during the day! Those were years in which this spirit of self-sacrificing practical patriotism was a commonplace. Let the present and future be years in which it is gratefully remembered.

Every word of this applies with equal force to the Hove Nursing Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, the members of which did splendid service at the hospitals at home and abroad. The division owed much to the enthusiasm of Miss Alice G. Mayhew, who was appointed lady

divisional superintendent in January, 1916, and later became commandant of the V.A.D., Sussex 192, and under whom the membership increased from twenty-five to one hundred. Quite fifty per cent. of the members went abroad and served in various capacities in the military hospitals, while those who, for one reason or another, were unable to leave home helped at the Brighton and Hove military hospitals and also at the Sussex County hospital and the Alexandra hospital for children, both of which were short-staffed as a result of the war. Another important work done by the nursing division was at the W.A.A.C. recruiting office in Western-road, where a number of the members helped the lady doctors on the medical boards, giving the whole day to the work and doing it voluntarily. The division received a letter of thanks from the Ministry of Labour for this particular service. Its whole war record, however, was equally good and provided an excellent illustration of the high ideals of the St. John Ambulance Brigade translated into action.

Collections for War Funds

OFTEN in those years of war the town seemed to be *en fête*. The streets were gay with the flags of the Allies, practically every man, woman and child was wearing a dainty and significant emblem, and hundreds of young ladies, all arrayed in the prettiest out-door costumes, rattled money-boxes and sold attractive trifles from gaily decorated open-air stalls. A stranger arriving on such a day from some other planet might well ask himself, "Are these people really at war?" He would soon have learned the truth. Not only was the war the background of all this vivacity: it was its sole inspiration. No less than the recruiting and munition making the FLAG DAYS had one object and one only—that of hastening the victory.

The idea that these occasions were mere expensive collections of copper coins was probably dissipated in the first moment of the first "day." People gave generously, not meanly. Silver, gold (in the early days), notes and cheques were cheerfully paid in exchange for a tiny flag and pin that probably cost rather less than half a farthing, and on one occasion—the 1917 "Our Day" collection in aid of the British Red Cross Society—an anonymous draft for £500 was handed to the Mayoress of Hove as the price of one of these trifles. Some of the pleasant people who are so fond of criticising said, in the early days, that the term "flag day" was only a synonym for flirtation. Perhaps they changed

their mind when they saw the workers "carrying on" in bedraggled hats and skirts and dripping boots, and being swept this way and that by the blasts from the sea on the Belgian day of 1915, the Allies' day of 1916, and the French Red Cross day of 1917.

Other curmudgeons growled that there were too many. These good souls would not have objected to paying twopence for a half-farthing flag once a year, but to be asked to carry out such a one-sided bargain five times a year was "really too much; such proceedings were destructive of the economic habit!" And so on and so forth, *ad libitum*, as each flag day came round. Perhaps by this time they have realised how mistaken they were. The plain fact is that these collections and their associated efforts were thoroughly practical. In the first place they raised thousands of pounds. In the second they helped to keep people cheerful. It was good in those grim days to be able to "help win the war" by buying a twopenny or sixpenny flag from a charming young lady; and the Hove alderman who, when someone complained of the rapid succession of these collecting days replied cheerfully "The more the better!" was a sound psychologist as well as a good patriot.

The first great war collection in the town, however, was unaccompanied by the spectacular aids of so many of the later efforts. It came in the very opening weeks of the conflict when the first crash of the catastrophe was still booming in our ears. One of the most general fears in those early

days was that the inevitable dislocation of all our peace industries would cause a great deal of poverty among the working classes, and the Prince of Wales appealed to the whole nation to support a fund which bore his name and the object of which would be to relieve such distress as might arise as a result of the war. The Mayor (then Alderman E. H. Leeney), promptly called a public meeting in the Town Hall, which was largely attended, and at which a Local Representative (War Distress) Committee was formed, and in a short time a sum of £4,620 was raised for the central fund. Happily, as we shall show in another chapter, the local need for this fund never became urgent, and twelve months later, Alderman Sargeant, at the end of his first year in the mayoralty, was able to announce that there was so little war distress in the town that very little money had had to be spent in relief.

The generosity with which the people of Hove responded to this, the first of the war appeals, was symptomatic of the spirit they continued to exhibit through the years to come. As we shall show, they took a real pride in their town's contributions, and in no borough in the country was the note of civic patriotism and loyalty more resoundingly struck. It is impossible to give anything like a precise estimate of Hove's total contribution to war funds. Many subscriptions probably went direct to central organisations. Several appeals, moreover, did not pass through the Town Hall. We are, however, easily able to give sufficient evidence of

the soundness of our claim as to the generous civic loyalty of the townspeople. Here are a few of the sums collected, apart altogether from the thousands of pounds raised on flag days :

Hove Ambulance for the Red Cross	-	£628
Pavilion Military Hospital Drives Fund		£675
Lord Kitchener Memorial Fund	-	£990
The King's Fund for the Disabled	-	£2,470

Nor should the Mayor's special appeals in aid of the Queen's Nurses and the Royal Sussex County hospital be omitted, both having a direct connection with the war. The townspeople's contribution to the hospital was £962 and to the Queen's Nurses £1,450.

Of the many flag days the most remarkable were those held in 1916 and the two following years in aid of the Hove Depôt. The first took place in May, 1916, on a beautiful day (the depôt generally enjoyed fine "days" climatically as well as financially), and it was hoped that £250, or perhaps even £300, would be raised. The total proved to be £550. In May, 1917, came the second with the total practically doubled (£1,090), while the third, held in May, 1918, realized over £1,600.

Special reference is due to the Depôt week of 1918, for it showed the local gift of organisation and spirit of enthusiasm at their best. It opened on Sunday, September 22, with a service in the Town Hall, at which the Bishop of Lewes, in one of his many masterly war-time addresses, described the work and the needs of the depôt, which at

that time was requiring an income of £250 a week to cover its expenses. Next day was "Emblem day" when, instead of the customary tiny flag, emblems representing forget-me-nots in white and blue, the dépôt's colours, were sold from open-air stalls draped in the same hues, and hundreds of the workers wearing their highly effective uniform helped in the sale. In the afternoon a crowded public meeting was held in the Town Hall presided over by the Mayor, at which two notable speeches were made. Colonel Sir Edward Ward, the Director-General of Voluntary Organisations, who knew perhaps better than any man in England what the dépôt meant to our fighting forces and those of our Allies, paid it a glowing tribute. "By the part they have played in this work," he said, "the names of the women of Hove will go down to posterity." He also told the audience how proud they and the people of Hove could be of the Prisoners' Comforts Fund. "It is," he said, "of such immense value to our prisoners that it is impossible to over-estimate it." The other speech was delivered by a blinded British officer who had been a prisoner in Germany, Captain Gilbert Nobbs, who, speaking out of his personal experience, was enthusiastic in his appreciation of all that had been done and was still being done by these two organisations. "*The name of Hove*," he declared emphatically, "*has become famous in every prison camp in Germany*." There is no need to dwell on the gratification with which these tributes were listened to. All we need say is that, in proposing the vote of thanks to the speakers, Mrs. Bromley

Davenport once more expressed to perfection the motive spirit inspiring the whole of this local effort. "Our work in Hove," she said, "can only be regarded as a labour of love and gratitude for those who have sacrificed so much for the honour and glory of England." From beginning to end the speeches at this meeting formed a tribute to the townspeople of which they may well be proud.

A country fair at the county cricket ground was another feature of the "week." It was just such an open-air fair as many of us had seen at Lucerne and Bruges in the years before the war, with stalls for the sale of innumerable articles, artistic and domestic, and various entertainments added, including a perfectly charming performance by children of some of the old country dances of England. On another day the Town Hall was thronged to see "the dépôt at work," the enthusiastic amateurs from Grand-avenue coming across, bringing their materials with them and sitting at tables to show the townspeople how they worked and what they made—splints, bandages, gas shields, pneumonia jackets, swabs, socks, and so forth; with tea, music and lantern pictures to add to the general charm of the occasion. Then there was a special matinée at the Hippodrome in which a number of leading musical and dramatic artistes from London took part; and on the Saturday morning a Market in the Town Hall, which was to have been held in Grand-avenue, but had to be held under cover because of bad weather, and at which wonderfully laden stalls chiefly of fruit, flowers and vegetables, and even costermongers' carts (donkey and all!),

were served by ladies of the dépôt and other helpers, and a vast crowd of purchasers enabled them to do what is called a "roaring trade." On Saturday afternoon came a baseball match on the county ground between a team of Canadian artillerymen from Witley and one from the Canadian Forestry Corps at Sunningdale, which the Witley team won. The game did not suggest that baseball would ever supplant cricket as the national summer game of England, but it was followed with interest by a large company of spectators, who gave the players the warm reception due to such gallant kinsfolk and visitors to the old country. All through the week, too, an art shop was open at 84 Church-road, stocked with beautiful china, silver, pewter, glass, embroideries, old lace, painted fans and other choice things, all generously given by the owners to be sold for the dépôt, and here again a busy trade was done. The financial result of this whole effort was the addition of over £4,100 to the dépôt's funds.

Let us pass now to less "domestic" but not less sincere efforts made to collect money for war funds. Most of them were joint efforts made and organized in co-operation with Brighton, in which the people of the two towns worked together with mutual heartiness. The first was in aid of the Russian Red Cross, and took place in May, 1915. In connection with it a great meeting was held in the Town Hall, at which M. Alexis Aladin, a former member of the Duma, made a most moving speech on behalf of his country and the chivalrous part she had played in the opening stages of the war.

Even then the terrible disaster of the battle of Tannenberg, six months before, was only faintly realised by the general public in England, and M. Aladin's reminder that Russia had already lost 50,000 officers and 1,500,000 men sent a thrill of horror and astonishment as well as a throb of sympathy through the hall. In those days mighty Russia stood on an equality with France and Belgium in the admiration of the people of this country. Indeed, right up to the time of her tragic defection from the cause of the Allies under the influence of the aliens heading the Bolshevik movement no flag was more acclaimed than hers and no melody more applauded than the noble and pathetic hymn of the Tsar.

In the ensuing July came the first of the street collections for France, in aid of the French Relief Fund. On this day a procession of over 2,000 volunteers marched past the Mayor of Hove at the Town Hall, and saluted Sir Thomas Brock's noble statue of Queen Victoria at the end of Grand-avenue, and the enthusiasm of the public for our brilliant Ally showed itself in many ways, and not least in the collection of £1,000 for the fund from the people of the two towns. In September a "day" was given to Serbia for the Serbian Relief Fund, and on this occasion a public meeting was held in the Town Hall, at which M. Chedo Mijatovich, the well-known Serbian statesman and author, and Mr. Crawford Price, the Balkan correspondent of the *Times* newspaper, gave eloquent addresses, while out of doors the

Serbian tricolour fluttered everywhere in the pleasant sunshine. In October came the first Belgian day on behalf of the local Belgian refugees, with a perfectly delightful pageant in the Town Hall preceded by an open-air procession of Belgian children wearing the national costume and escorted by stalwart little drummers in the 1830 uniforms of the volunteers who helped in the revolution of that year to wrest the independence of their fatherland from Holland. Three weeks later came the first of the flag days in aid of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, which it was the custom to call "Our Day" in distinction from the many organised for other countries. On this occasion a military procession, including pipers of the Black Watch, a contingent of the R.A.M.C., a number of hospital nurses, and last but not least a squad of wounded Indian soldiers back from the Front and in hospital at Brighton, and led by the beloved Colonel G. H. Coats (whose death after a long illness, in 1918, was so widely lamented), marched from the Madeira-drive along the Brighton and Hove sea-front as far as Grand-avenue where it turned northward and, proceeding along the avenue, returned to Brighton by way of Church-road and Western-road. The day was dull, but its events were so well organised and the feeling for the Red Cross was so enthusiastic that the financial result, £1,640, surpassed anything of the kind previously attained in either Brighton or Hove or the two put together.

Falling as it did in the immediate shadow of the death of Lord Kitchener through the sinking of H.M.S. *Hampshire* off the Orkneys on the evening of June 8, 1916, the "Allies week" for the Relief and Red Cross Funds of the Allied nations fixed for June 12-17, 1916, became inevitably a matter of somewhat "maimed rites," and its principal feature, "The Pageant of the Allies," was postponed to the following week as a mark of respect to the great soldier whose name and personality had played so great a part in the raising of Britain's new armies. Neither the general sorrow, however, nor the inclement weather that prevailed throughout the week weakened the patriotic determination of all concerned, and the general effort resulted in the raising of over £2,200. Its most popular event was the visit of a contingent of the 12th Battalion Canadian Infantry under the command of Major H. G. Deedes. This early unit of the Canadian Expeditionary Force had fought gallantly in France and received a public ovation in both towns. They brought with them their military band and also an exceptionally fine bugle band, and gave concerts on the Palace Pier and at St. Ann's Well Gardens. On the Saturday the Mayor of Hove joined with the Mayor of Brighton (then Alderman Sir John Otter) in entertaining them all to lunch at the Clarence Rooms, and those present will still remember the stirring speeches made by hosts and guests, and the enthusiastic singing of "The Maple Leaf" and "God Save the King."

The events of "Allies week" included not only a flag day but also a country fair which, owing to

the bad weather, had to be held in the Town Hall instead of at St. Ann's Well Gardens, and which brought together one of the densest crowds of people ever seen in that building; an auction of pictures and other works of art generously given to be sold for the cause, an athletic meeting on the Preston Park cricket ground, a military concert by the Canadian bands in St. Ann's Well Gardens, and on the Sunday a drumhead service on the Brunswick lawns, which was attended by a vast congregation and at which a lofty address was given by Archdeacon Hoskyns. The postponed "Pageant of the Allies" duly took place in the Town Hall on the afternoon and evening of June 20. It consisted of a series of beautiful tableaux arranged by Miss Ethel West and set to music by Mde. Marie Horne and Mr. E. W. Holmyard, illustrating the history of the various Allied nations, and nothing so artistically complete was seen in Brighton or Hove during the war. The whole thing was a feast of colour and sound packed with historical and dramatic significance, and there was a widespread desire for its repetition. The difficulty, however, of getting so many people together and rehearsing them at a time when everyone was so busy was considerable, and this beautiful entertainment was not seen again. No praise can be too high for the spirit which expended so much thought, imagination, time and money upon a spectacle born but to live a day. There was so much of that spirit in those years that no one thought anything of it, but it deserves to stand on record here.

In the following October there was another successful flag day for the Red Cross producing £1,470 in Hove alone; and in November a collection in the two towns for the Y.M.C.A. huts which were doing so great a work for the soldiers throughout the war area. This effort, which was spread over a week, was preceded by a public meeting in the Hove Town Hall over which the Mayor of Brighton (Alderman Otter) presided, and which was attended by Princess Victoria of Schleswig Holstein who, in a short speech, testified to the "great work" which the huts were doing and wished the effort every success. The collections included the inevitable flag day, but the chief feature was a brilliant attack on the leading hotels, a special "menu card" set before every diner inviting him or her to make a donation "to be charged in the bill." Nearly £1,000 was raised in this way, several donations being of £100 or more. The churches, schools and places of entertainment in the two towns also allowed themselves willingly to be placed under contribution for a cause which had so captured the popular imagination, and the final result was a handsome fulfilment of the Princess's wish, a total of over £5,000 being collected.

The reader will have noted that this part of our record conducts us, in a way, over a great deal of the huge field of conflict. The first of the collections in the next year, 1917, was in aid of the Mesopotamia Comforts Fund for British troops. It took place in April and was organized by Miss Stella Maude, sister of Lieut.-General Sir Stanley Maude, whose brilliant recapture of

Kut in the previous month had sent a thrill of delight throughout the Empire and the Allied nations, and whose subsequent entry into Baghdad finally rescued Mesopotamia from the Turk. In June came another "day" in aid of the Belgian refugees in Brighton and Hove who were being cared for by the local Refugee Committee; and in July came "Pansy day" in aid of the Y.W.C.A. and its work for the multitude of girls and women then engaged on arduous and often dangerous war service, particularly in the munition factories and in the women's army in France. The emblem which was sold in thousands was a blue and white pansy, "for thoughts" as Ophelia says. In the same month a further collection was made for the French Red Cross, when a popular article on sale was a brooch in the shape of a silver bullet ornamented with the French tricolour in enamel. A number of French ladies wearing the picturesque national costume of Alsace and Lorraine helped at the stalls, and once more the Alliance Cordiale was the object of a display of general enthusiasm. The last of these "days" in 1917 was another "Our Day," and nearly £1,500 was collected in Hove alone for the Red Cross.

The collections in Victory Year opened with one that was truly characteristic of the times. The Hove Girls' Friendly Society had noticed the splendid work being done at Shoreham camp by their sisters of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, popularly known in those days as the "Waacs," pronounced as "wax." They had also noted that the Y.M.C.A.

had presented the girls with a part of its large central hut in the camp—and that it was unfurnished. Accordingly the society organised a collection which was spread over a week in April to raise the money for furnishing it comfortably and also for endowing it with a paid worker to live among the girls and “mother” them. The effort was stimulated by a public meeting in the Town Hall, at which the Hon. Lady Cunliffe, central president of the Girls’ Friendly Society, persuasively appealed for contributions, and the final result of the whole effort was the raising of £450. In the following June came another “week” in aid of the Y.M.C.A. huts. The German offensive of the preceding March had caused a number of these huts in France with their equipment to fall into the hands of the enemy, and all England was anxious to see the loss made good. The effort in the two towns was varied and strenuous. It included a public meeting in the Hove Town Hall at which Lord Leconfield, Sir Arthur Yapp, the general secretary of the Young Men’s Christian Association, and Mrs. Ian Malcolm were among the speakers; a flag day, a sports gymkhana in Preston Park, concerts and entertainments in Brighton and Hove, at one of which Sir Johnstone Forbes Robertson, who by this time was residing with his family in Hove, recited, and elaborately organised hotel and house-to-house collections. In fact, as some one said, for a whole week people “talked hut, ate and drank hut, went to the theatre and concert-room to see and hear hut, and generally lived and breathed nothing but hut!” Over £5,000 was the financial

result of the effort. And on the following July 14, the day of France's National Fête which was not forgotten on either side of the channel even in those years of death-grip with the enemy, another collection for the French Red Cross realized in Hove alone over £690.

It will be remembered that the Church Army had followed the Y.M.C.A. with huts of its own, and in August this year there was a collection in Hove for these also which brought in over £600; and then in September came the last local street collection before the signing of the armistice, and by an appropriate coincidence it was in aid of the British Red Cross Society. This last "Our Day" was another magnificent success, Hove alone contributing nearly £1,300. It was on this occasion that a number of large copies of the noble American Red Cross poster, "The Greatest Mother in the World," were exhibited in Brighton and Hove. This work depicted a sister of the Red Cross nursing a wounded soldier on a stretcher, and was one of the most beautifully conceived and artistically executed of all the pictures inspired by the great war.

The signing of the armistice did not put an end to these helpful and cheery efforts. Two street collections were made in 1919, one in April in aid of the Y.W.C.A., and the other in May which realized over £700 in aid of the St. Dunstan's Home for Blinded Soldiers. This latter had been preceded from time to time by numerous efforts in the way of concerts and other entertainments, the proceeds of which were devoted to the splendid

work with which the name of Sir Arthur Pearson will ever be honourably associated, but this was the first Town Hall appeal, and the response of the people was an eager and generous one. Indeed it must not be forgotten that all these official collections organised chiefly from the Town Hall had a background of unofficial appeals which never seemed to stop, in the form of concerts, lectures, public meetings, and many kinds of entertainments for war funds of all sorts such as the Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops, or to relieve the special war expenditure of old-established societies such as the Church of England Waifs and Strays Society, the British and Foreign Sailors Society (on behalf of which a very fine meeting was held in the Town Hall in the course of which Admiral Gaunt presented the society with a piece of the funnel of H.M.S. *Vindictive*, the ship which had so covered herself with glory in the raid on Zeebrugge on St. George's Day, 1918), and the Missions to Seamen. The fact is that Hove was looked upon by everyone outside the town as a kind of gold-mine, and the Mayor was continually receiving requests for flag days for practically every sort of war fund in the country. It was of course impossible to appeal officially for all, however deserving they might be, and the flag day collections were wisely limited to about five in a year. In one way or another, however, scores of admirable causes were helped by the townspeople, and a *non possumus* was never returned by the citizens to a deserving appeal.

Another collection to which we must refer was one made by the Mayoress in the early summer of 1915 to raise £600 for the purchase, equipment and maintenance of a motor ambulance for the British Red Cross Society. We have shown in a short list of special collections on page 64 how the financial goal aimed at was more than attained. It remains to be said, however, that on July 5 of that year, in the grounds of Buckingham Palace, the Queen inspected Hove's gift with twenty-four others similarly presented by cities and towns, and congratulated the assembled Mayresses upon the excellence of the cars and their equipment and the splendid spirit which had prompted ladies representing the municipal life of the country to provide appliances so necessary to the needs of the army. Each ambulance had a brass plate affixed bearing the name of the city or town which had given it—a much appreciated concession to a very justifiable pride.

Akin to these collections, and arising out of the need for national economy, there was organised from the Town Hall a collection of waste paper, the profits on which were divided among various war funds. At first the work was done by boys of the R.F.A. Cadets and afterwards by boys of the two higher grade schools, Connaught-road and East Hove, organised by the teachers as a War Workers League. A dépôt for the storing of the paper at 20 b Wilbury-grove was kindly lent by Mr. William Willett, and later Mr. Howard Parsons lent No. 8 Kings-mews for the same purpose. Handling waste paper is not a pleasant occupation, as those

who have taken part in it will testify, but the average human boy does not seem to mind getting grubby, and these youngsters all worked with a will and seemed enormously to enjoy filling the sacks and hauling them in the trucks to the dépôt. At first only newspapers and weekly and monthly periodicals were collected, but afterwards books, cardboard boxes and almost anything in the nature of paper was accepted so long as it was dry and free from grease. When the paper had been sorted out (and we may mention incidentally that the work of sorting and classifying gave employment to a disabled ex-soldier) it was sold to the paper-mills at good prices, and the money thus obtained was largely used, with other money collected, in sending parcels of food to any Hove prisoner of war who was ascertained not to be in receipt of food parcels from his regimental care committee. These parcels were very kindly dispatched through Lady Otter's War Work Dépôt at Brighton.

On the occasion of the silver wedding of Their Majesties the King and Queen, a collection of silver articles was made in Hove as in many other towns throughout the Kingdom. The objects thus collected were then sent to London to be either sold or melted down, according to their value, and the proceeds given to the Red Cross. All classes contributed, rich and poor, and the long list of the donors which was kept at the Town Hall was a document which few could read unmoved. Here was the written record of the old soldier who brought and handed over his silver medal, the cherished memento of "battles long

ago," of the lady who drove up in her car and left a massive silver bowl with the words "we cannot do enough for the brave wounded," and of the poor woman who came and went anonymously leaving perhaps some such article as a silver thimble. The spirit of it all was beyond praise.

There was a collection for the supply of Christmas puddings for the men at the Front, and there would no doubt have been others had not the War Office taken over the responsibility for this provision of seasonable Yule-tide comestibles. There was another to provide games, etc., for a military hospital at Salonika, where Major C. H. Benham, R.A.M.C. (T.), a respected member of the Hove Council worked and where he gave his life for his country. Among other smaller efforts, funds were also collected for the Indian Soldiers' Fund, the Queen Mary's Work for Women Fund and the provision of a Hove bed at the Anglo-Russian hospital in Petrograd.

In all these varied efforts, hundreds, probably thousands, of people took an active and unselfish part as organisers, helpers and givers, and we wish we could write the name here of every one of them, but it is impossible. Suffice it to say that rich and poor, from the humble denizen of the mean street who always had a penny "to help the boys" to the anonymous donor who dropped the cheque for £500 into the Mayoress's collecting box, all "did their bit" and did it well.

The Emergency Committee

EARLY in the war the local authorities of several counties and towns, particularly those lying on or near the coast, were officially warned that the enemy might attempt a landing in this country, and that in view of such a contingency certain steps should be taken. Extensive civilian preparations were accordingly made to secure, in such an eventuality, a free course for the fighting forces in the defence of the country and also to ensure public order and discipline.

The local civilian arrangements for dealing with such a situation were drawn up by the HOVE EMERGENCY COMMITTEE acting under a body known as the Sussex Central Organising Committee, of which the Lord Lieutenant of the county was chairman. The Hove committee was composed as follows : The Mayor (chairman), Alderman E. H. Leeney, Alderman J. Colman, Alderman J. J. Clark, Councillor Col. Nourse (military representative), Sir Walter F. Miéville, the Chief Constable and the Town Clerk (hon. secretary). For the performance of his particular emergency duties each of these gentlemen was sworn in as a special constable ; and we may add here that in the event of the emergency arising, the executive action taken under this committee would have devolved upon the police, acting, of course, under the military authorities. Seventy-four special constables were allotted to, and instructed in, definite duties under the scheme.

Grave indeed was the responsibility that lay upon this committee. It had to organise the measures to be taken by the civilian population in the event of a hostile landing becoming imminent or being actually accomplished here or in the neighbourhood. These measures included (i) the removal or destruction of every sort of stock that could be of any service to the invading force, (ii) the organisation of the necessary men and materials for such work as digging trenches, and last but not least (iii) the supervision and control of the mass of the civil population and their guidance to the districts allotted to them in the event of an evacuation of the town becoming necessary. All the similar committees within a certain area were in close touch with each other, and the routes to be taken by the civilian population and by unallotted transport were all mapped out and decided in collaboration.

The first official warning to the general public of the possibility of an attempted invasion was issued in January, 1915, in the form of a leaflet which was distributed throughout the borough. Starting off with a definite assurance that the notice was "not issued in consequence of any apprehension of an attempted hostile landing in this district but merely as a precaution," the leaflet proceeded as follows :

ATTITUDE OF THE CIVIL POPULATION.

The policy of the Government is to encourage every man to take his part in the present struggle. If he is of proper age and physique and not excluded from enlistment by employment in armament works, railways, etc., he should enlist.

If he is not of proper age and physique and has not been appointed a special constable, he should join the nearest volunteer corps which is affiliated to the Central Association of Volunteer Training Corps. The War Office have recognized this association and volunteer corps affiliated thereto. Every man who takes this latter course will be provided with a badge and will be counted as a combatant, though no arms, ammunition or clothing (other than the badge) will be supplied from public sources, and no financial assistance will be given.

Anyone who does not enlist or join an affiliated volunteer corps must not take part as a combatant, and in case of invasion must at once surrender any arms which he may have in his possession at the Police Station, Town Hall. He will be liable for all non-combatant duties such as digging trenches, etc.

In any event the inhabitants will not be required to leave the town, but non-combatants and those who are not required to undertake non-combatant duties should remain quietly in their houses in the confident assurance that their interests are being carefully safeguarded.

Later on, when circumstances had altered, two "invasion" posters were printed and kept ready to be circulated if necessary, giving instructions to the inhabitants (i) in the event of the military authorities ordering an immediate evacuation of the town and (ii) if leaving the town were optional. One of these posters, with certain details omitted, is reproduced at page 84, and the public of Hove will no doubt regard it with interest. Happily the emergency which would have called for its issue failed to materialize ; but it will enable the least imaginative person to form some idea of what invasion meant for so many towns on the continent during the war and what it would have meant for Hove had the enemy succeeded in achieving it here or anywhere near.

This important committee also organised the civilian precautions against air raids, and the following memorandum of instructions which they issued in the early days of the war will be read with renewed interest to-day. In common with so many other public announcements of those years it is worthy of preservation as a historical document. The memorandum ran as follows :

BOROUGH OF HOVE.

MEMORANDUM AS TO AIR RAIDS.

The following suggestions as to the steps to be taken by the public in case of air raids have been approved by the Admiralty :

In all probability if an air raid is made it will take place at a time when most people are in bed.

The public are advised not to go into the streets, where they might be struck by falling missiles ; moreover, the streets being required for the passage of fire engines, etc., should not be obstructed by pedestrians.

If there are no facilities for procuring water on the upper floors of houses, a supply of water and sand should be kept there so that any fire breaking out on a small scale can be at once dealt with. Everyone should ascertain the position of the fire alarm post nearest his house, and on a fire breaking out should immediately notify the Fire Brigade from that alarm post.

All windows and doors on the lower floor should be closed to prevent the admission of noxious gases. An indication that poison gas is being used will be a peculiar and irritating smell following on the dropping of the bombs.

Many enquiries have been made as to the best respirator. Competent experts advise that in all probability a pad of cotton waste contained in gauze to tie round the head, and saturated with a strong solution of washing soda, would be effective as a filtering medium for noxious gases, and could

be improvised at home at a trifling cost. It should be damped when required for use, and must be large enough to protect the nose as well as the mouth ; the gauze being so adjusted as to protect the eyes.

The supply of electricity in private houses will probably be cut off temporarily to prevent any light whatsoever giving any indication to an enemy.

Owing to practical difficulties the supply of gas will not be cut off in the town, but occupiers of houses and premises where gas is laid on should extinguish all gas lights in their houses as soon as they know a raid is taking or is likely to take place. All occupiers of houses and shops should therefore provide themselves with candles or small hand lamps, and on a raid taking place, or if it is known that a raid is imminent, should use these instead of electric or gas light.

Gas should not be turned off at the meter, as this practice involves a risk of subsequent fire or explosion from burners left on when the meter was turned off. The risk outweighs any advantage that might accrue from the gas being shut off at the time of a night raid.

Persons purchasing portable chemical fire extinguishers should require a written guarantee that these comply with the specifications of the Board of Trade Office of Works or some approved Fire Prevention Committee.

Unexploded shells or bombs should not be touched, as they may burst if moved ; the police should be informed where these are so soon as this can be safely done. In the case of incendiary bombs it may be possible to remove these without undue risk.

Subsequently other notices were issued and the following one was destined to remain in force until the signing of the armistice :

BOROUGH OF HOVE.—AIR RAID WARNINGS.

Notice is hereby given that the arrangements now in force for giving notice of air raid are cancelled, and instead thereof the following are substituted therefor :

BOROUGH OF HOVE.

INVASION

Instructions to Inhabitants

(1) INHABITANTS REMAINING IN HOVE

Unless the Military Authorities otherwise order, you may remain in the Town.

Stay quietly in your houses.

(2) REMOVAL FROM HOVE.

All those persons who desire to leave the Town must carry out the following instructions:—

METHOD.

Leave on foot or by private transport
Main roads blocked:

No Railway trains available.

DIRECTION.

PROCEED NORTH-WEST. over the
Downs.

Special Constables at cross roads will
direct you.

Obey their instructions.

Take to fields when necessary.

WHAT TO TAKE.

Money, Food and Blanket.

Daylight Warnings.

1. That in the event of information of impending raid by aircraft or bombardment from the sea being received by daylight, a signal consisting of three double explosions at intervals of about ten seconds will be given from the Corporation yard, Sackville-road, on hearing which the public should return home and keep to their houses until the "all clear" signal is given.

2. On the notification "all clear" being received, constables on bicycles will be despatched with whistles and placards intimating that immediate danger of an attack has passed.

Night Warnings.

(a) In the parish of Hove the electric light will be appreciably lowered, and kept lowered until the danger is past.

(b) In the parish of Aldrington, owing to the different system under which electric current is supplied, the electric light will be cut off until the danger is past.

Screening of Lights.

Special attention is drawn to the necessity for effectively screening windows, doors and skylights, so as to effectively prevent bright light being visible outside.

To look back nowadays upon the years in which the perusal and consideration of such public notices as these was part of "the daily round, the common task" of us all seems like looking back upon a fantasy. Yet how easily and cheerfully everybody bore the burden! They were, indeed, not pleasant years. Yet who that lived through them does not feel that if such a period had to be imposed upon mankind it was a privilege to share its burden, if only for the sake of posterity?

The Hove Emergency Committee in conjunction with that of Brighton and the local branches of the

British Medical Association, the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade also prepared a scheme for the rendering of first aid to civilians who might be wounded as a consequence of a bombardment, whether from the sea or the air. The Mayors of Brighton and Hove accepted the chairmanship and vice-chairmanship respectively, while Dr. E. Rowland Fothergill, who was very largely instrumental in organising the scheme, was the first hon. secretary of the sub-committee formed for this particular purpose. About sixty members of the medical profession and a large number of nurses offered their assistance. The services of stretcher bearers, with their stretchers, were provided by the local Volunteer Battalions, the St. John Ambulance Brigade, the Railway Ambulance, the Boys' Brigade, the Church Lads' Brigade, the Boy Scouts, the Boys' Life Brigade and the R.F.A. Cadets, the boys' organisations also providing the cyclists and messengers. Eleven dressing stations (afterwards reduced to three) were lent free of all cost to the committee at the following addresses :

Aldrington Parish Church Hall.
West Hove Club, New Church-road.
Shelley Hall.
Ellen-street School.
Ralli Hall.
Ventnor Hall.
Public Library.
Town Hall.
Rolt's Gymnasium, Holland-road.
Ivy-place School.
United Methodist Schoolroom.

The staff and equipment of a dressing station was as follows :

The doctor in charge.

One doctor assisting him.

One or more nurses.

Two special constables.

A boy clerk, two boy cyclists and four boy messengers.

One or more stretchers, with stretcher bearers.

A supply of the necessary instruments and dressings for first aid, with other necessaries for attendance on the injured.

The cost of the equipment of these stations was borne by the Borough Councils of the two towns. Various hospitals and nursing homes also arranged to receive the more gravely injured, and the officer in charge of medical transport agreed to assist with his ambulances so far as such military exigencies as might have risen permitted. By arrangement with the police the hon. secretary of the sub-committee was placed on the rota to receive the Field Marshal's raid warnings by telephone, and on receiving the order, "take air raid action," it became his immediate duty to transmit the order to the doctors and to the heads of the various organisations, who in their turn had their own arrangements for calling out their own members.

It so happened that no enemy bomb or shell fell either in Brighton or in Hove. It is also true that no enemy arrived here or in any other part of the entire British Empire during the whole period of the war except either as a prisoner or as a corpse. It is worth bearing in mind, if only as a cause of humble gratitude, that in this respect the British Empire was unique among all the European

belligerents. Air raid alarms, however, were frequent enough, and on many nights German airships and aeroplanes on their work of indiscriminate murder were near enough to Sussex for the flashings of the aerial combats to be distinctly visible from high points on the Downs behind the two towns. On such nights the emergency staff were all at their posts, often enduring a wearying wait of many hours before the "all clear" signal allowed them to return to their homes and their beds. As Dr. Copeman, who succeeded Dr. Rowland Fothergill in the hon. secretaryship of this sub-committee, wrote in a letter to the local newspapers after the armistice had been signed and when the work was finished : "When one considers that in nearly every instance the doctors, nurses, special constables, stretcher bearers, cyclists and messengers had already done their usual hard day's work before taking up these duties, it will be conceded that the inhabitants of the two towns owe a very real debt of gratitude to all, and none the less so because they were fortunate enough not to be given the opportunity of putting their skill to the supreme test."

War Pensions

THE unprecedented demands of the war on the valiant manhood of the country were inevitably accompanied by unparalleled demands upon the organisations ministering to the needs of sailors' and soldiers' dependents and of the widows of men who had fallen in earlier wars. Following the entry of the British Expeditionary Force into the fighting in Flanders and France the number of maimed and injured men increased with terrible speed, and Government departments and voluntary organisations alike found themselves faced with obligations entirely beyond their capacity.

Prior to the war the work done outside the Government departments had been carried on by a number of voluntary associations, of which the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, with headquarters in London and branches in many towns in the country, were the most prominent. At the outbreak of war Hove formed only a part of a larger division, but very soon a Hove division of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association was found necessary, and under the presidency of Mrs. G. W. Rogers with other willing helpers this division administered not only Hove but Portslade. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society with Mr. S. J. Matthews-Hughes as hon. secretary also carried out much needed work.

The War Pensions Act, 1915, created a Ministry of Pensions to take over and co-ordinate all this work, leaving it to be administered locally by Local War Pensions Committees. Unfortunately Hove being just short of the required population was not entitled to a separate local committee, and for a time was administered by the East Sussex Committee on which Hove had representatives. The disadvantages of working with headquarters at Lewes were obvious, and after several representations had been made to the Ministry, a separate Hove War Pensions Local Committee was formed in October, 1917, with the Mayor as chairman and the Town Clerk as secretary. Rooms in the Town Hall were at first used as an office, but subsequently, owing to the growth of the work, 10 Norton-road was taken as permanent headquarters.

The work is carried out through sub-committees. Of these the Disablement Sub-Committee, of which Colonel Rogers is chairman, and of which, in the earlier part of the war, Mr. Matthews-Hughes was hon. secretary, deals with all matters relating to men after their discharge from the forces, advises them on their pensions, and deals with their medical treatment. Until the work was taken over by the Ministry of Labour this sub-committee also arranged for the training of those who were unable to follow their pre-war occupations. This sub-committee also has power to make advances to men pending the settlement of their pensions, and to make supplemental allowances of various kinds under the official regulations of the Ministry. It further enquires into applications and makes recom-

mendations for grants from the Civil Liabilities Committee, or the King's Fund for the Disabled, for the purpose of establishing men in business and fitting them generally to be able to earn their livelihood. Those desiring treatment, or who are so recommended by a medical board, are examined by the sub-committee's medical referee, Dr. L. A. Parry, and are then referred either to the man's panel doctor or to a special or general hospital according to the circumstances of the case; and in this connection special reference is due to the value of the orthopædic treatment obtained at Miss Poulter's Institution in Cambridge-road, and latterly at Lady George Nevill's hospital in Palmeira-square, where the Ministry opened an out-patients' clinic—an interesting sequel to the work for in-patients which this hospital carried on during the war and which has been already described in the chapter on hospitals.

During the time the Local Pensions Committees were responsible for the provision of training, the Hove Committee arranged classes in ladies' tailoring, boot repairing and other handicrafts, and also arranged for private firms to take in men to teach; and it is of interest to add here that there is a system in operation all over the country by which men living in one area can take advantage of training facilities in another.

The Separation Allowances Sub-Committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Rogers, looks after the interests of the wives and dependents of men on service and the widows of those who have fallen. Under certain circumstances it assists with advances

of separation allowances, and gives grants of money in times of illness and towards payment of rent, and in various other directions covered by the official regulations. It also applies for grants from the King's Fund to assist widows to start in an occupation or business, to change their homes or apartments, or to meet expenses consequent on their widowhood. Assistance is also given in making applications to the Civil Liabilities Committee for grants to enable the wives of men on service to meet payments of rent and taxes, insurance premiums, the school fees of the children and other obligations. The work of this sub-committee, owing to demobilization, has of course been rapidly reduced. Altogether it has dealt with about 2,400 advances on separation allowances and extra allowances for sickness, etc., and during its busiest time it was paying out considerable sums every week. A large number of ladies gave valuable voluntary help as visitors, taking the weekly grants to the recipients and making a report on each case to the office.

There is also a Special Appeals Sub-Committee, presided over by Alderman Colman, whose duty it is to investigate and report with recommendations on the cases of men who appeal against the Ministry's decisions that their disabilities were not caused by or aggravated by military service.

Finally there is a Finance and General Purposes Sub-Committee, of which Alderman Barnett Marks is chairman, and which deals with the financial side of the work, the question of staff, and administrative matters generally.

Even the far-reaching organisation thus outlined did not, however, entirely cover the local cases coming under the purview of the Ministry of Pensions. There was still another class to be dealt with, the cases of men on service who, prior to their enlistment, had been helping to support parents or other dependents. These cases were enquired into by the Old Age Pensions Committee of the Hove Council, and on the reports submitted to the Ministry grants were made to the dependents to make up the diminution in their income caused by the man's absence on service. Several hundreds of such cases passed through this committee's hands.

So much for the organisation. What of the "soul" of this important work? Here it may truly be said that the aim of the committee and the staff is to be as little of the machine and as much of the friend and helper as possible. They encourage the men and women to call personally at the office and interview perhaps the assistant secretary, Mr. C. R. O. Taylor, or Mrs. Rogers or her assistant, Miss Friend, on the separation allowance side, and obtain whatever advice and assistance can be given according to their needs. If the regulations do not provide the required assistance, then a kindly word, or perhaps a letter to the Ministry for instructions on the particular case proves that the Hove Pensions Committee is always and sincerely sympathetic.

After the armistice the Ministry requested the Hove Committee to take over the area of Portslade Urban and Rural with Hangleton and West Blatchington. This was done in October, 1919,

with the result that some 720 additional cases were added to the 4,000 men and women already on the committee's books. It will give an idea of the growth of the work entrusted to their care when we mention that the committee in the first three months of their existence paid out some £400 in supplemental allowances: at the close of the war these payments had increased to some £6,000 per quarter, and this figure had doubled by October, 1919.

The history of War Pensions in Hove would still be incomplete without some mention of the home for "motherless" children of Hove men on active service. Here again we are in touch with the "soul" of the particular effort to which this chapter is devoted. The boarding-out of these children with families was not found to be entirely satisfactory, chiefly owing to the over-crowded state of the town during the war years. The Hove Committee, however, was not officially responsible for organising a home of this character. A small committee was accordingly formed among those who perceived the need, and a house in Ventnor-villas was taken and named "The Haven." This house was furnished by means of voluntary subscriptions and gifts, and under the influence of the matron, Miss Nicholson, and her staff, it soon became a real home and centre of happiness for numbers of children and a source of comfort and consolation to their fathers, to whom the knowledge of the care being bestowed upon their children brought ease of mind. The little inmates of "The Haven" all seem to compose one big family.

When a birthday comes along there is a grand party for all, and the "Victory Christmas" celebration with the house gay with decorations from top to bottom was one in which Dickens himself, lord of yuletide revels, would have rejoiced with every scrap of that big heart of his where "kiddies" were concerned. The children taken in here are of all ages from two-and-a-half to thirteen, and in the last year of the war there was one family group of as many as eight "motherless" brothers and sisters. There has been never less than twenty children at "The Haven," while the largest number there at any one time was thirty-three. The expenses of upkeep are met by the allowances paid by the Ministry for each child and by voluntary subscriptions. Among the good friends who work enthusiastically for "The Haven" are Mrs. Rogers as chairman of the committee, Colonel Rogers as hon. treasurer, Dr. L. A. Parry as hon. medical officer, and Mrs. Coram as hon. secretary.

In conclusion we may say that the work outlined in this chapter involves hard and constant labour on the part of the committee and staff, and much anxious consideration to avoid injustice; and it is satisfactory to record that there have been frequent expressions of gratitude for the care, thoughtfulness and sympathy which the workers concerned endeavour to extend to all individuals who, living in the district and having served in the war, have the right to receive it.

Though its methods of administration may be altered from time to time, the work of this committee will go on for years, and the devoted

service of its large number of voluntary workers, given without stint and at great personal sacrifice, may be taken as an earnest that, in Hove at least, there will never be lacking those willing and able to carry out the country's duty to the brave men who fought and suffered for the Empire and for the freedom of mankind.



The Tank "Hova" arriving at Hove Park

Photo: E. W. Pannell

War Finance

THE first point to emphasise in considering Hove's contribution to the financing of the war is that it was a thoroughly democratic one. The idea that Hove is peopled mainly by millionaires is a picturesque delusion. Men and women of small and large incomes exhibited a common patriotism, and it was a common enthusiasm that inspired them all to do so well. The second point is that in the special campaigns which were carried on it exceeded all expectations in magnitude. It is impossible, especially for such a town as this, to give any definite figure of the total amount invested by Hove residents in Government securities during the war, so many being accustomed to invest through their London bankers and stockbrokers. Over £2,500,000 was actually recorded through the Hove War Savings Committee, but this can only be a small proportion of the total amount invested. It was in recognition of this particular branch of its war service that the National War Savings Committee in London presented the town with a "tank"—a war-worn tank which had played its part in the Cambrai battle—which the Corporation gratefully accepted, and which the Mayoress publicly christened *Hove* on September 23, 1919, when it took up its final position in Hove Park as an enduring and deeply significant historical monument.

No Hove resident who lived through them will soon forget the scenes that attended the raising of the greater war loans—the public meetings, the rush of investors in banks and post offices, the façade of the Town Hall almost hidden by posters and flags, and, above all, the enormous crowds on the sea-front while the special financial campaign of July, 1918, was being stimulated by the visit of the tank, *Egbert*, which, with its accompanying bank, stood on the boundary of Brighton and Hove in front of the King Edward memorial and from time to time took exercise in its ponderous way along the adjacent lawn. This particular monster had been in action in France and showed grim signs of battle on its scarred walls and roof. It was only here three days but the whole town seemed to go and see it, and seldom has such a mass of people congregated on the front as on the Saturday evening when it took its departure.

The local money-effort may be said to have formally begun in March, 1916, when the Mayor was urged by the National War Savings Committee to form a local committee for the encouragement of war savings, and to organise War Savings Associations by which money might be raised from all classes. He promptly called a meeting of representatives of thrift and benefit societies, who formed themselves into a general committee while a representative executive committee was appointed under the chairmanship of the Mayor, and with Mr. H. Argent and Mr. John Baker as joint hon. secretaries. Mr. Argent was shortly afterwards compelled by ill health to retire, and

thenceforward Mr. John Baker splendidly carried on single-handed the arduous duties of the hon. secretaryship.

After the appointment of these committees fifty-six War Savings Associations were rapidly formed in schools, church congregations and the larger places of business in the town, and by this means alone over £52,000 was subscribed in 15s. 6d. War Savings Certificates up to March 31, 1919, including the remarkable total of £15,000 from the Hove elementary schools alone. The work done among the children in the teaching and practising of thrift is surely part of the silver lining of the huge cloud of the war. The propaganda was taken up in the most spirited way by the teachers, who among other things promoted an essay competition on thrift, particularly in regard to the war, which produced some admirable work from the juvenile essayists as well as some that had its decidedly humorous aspect. For example, the Portland-road boy, aged nine, who wrote "I spend what is necessary and save the rest," surely epitomised the general duty very accurately. The following short treatise on war saving by an Aldrington small boy, aged seven, is also worth preserving :

I want to win this war by saving up my money. When I get 15s. and 6d. I will take it to the War Office and lend it to buy some war-ships. Then when the war is over I can tell the soldiers I have done my little bit.

Since the year 1917 certain Hove tradesmen and business firms have also been licensed as official agents for the sale of War Savings Certificates.

These agents purchase the certificates outright with their own money and then re-sell them to their customers and others. They make no profit on the transaction, and are doing an excellent and patriotic work for the State by encouraging thrift. There are between fifty and sixty of these official agents in Hove.

Early in 1917 all the War Savings Committees throughout the country were urged by the Government to do their utmost in the flotation of the new five per cent. loan, and Hove took a very active part in it. As the war proceeded the demand for money went hand in hand with the will to victory. In October of the same year National War Bonds were introduced as a Government investment ; all the local War Savings Committees were pressed into the service of the State to help to popularise these securities, and up to January 18, 1919, over £1,100,000 was thus invested in the town.

The early days of March, 1918, witnessed a special effort by the Hove War Savings Committee, spread over a whole week known as "Business Men's Week," to increase the sale of the National War Bonds and the War Savings Certificates. Hove was asked to invest £100,000 towards the cost of a submarine, and as the result of an agitation of irresistible energy, with the Town Hall as its centre, this amount was not only realised but more than doubled. At the end of each day the total raised was posted in front of the Town Hall, and the concluding figures were £230,807. The appetite of the Exchequer, however, in those years only seemed to grow by what it fed on, and a few months later,

viz., in July, came a request for another "week," to be called "War Weapons Week," and this time the amount aimed at in Hove was £250,000, a sum which would entitle the town to have a tank named after it. It was on this occasion that *Egbert* paid his memorable visit and, in Shakespeare's phrase, though dumb yet spoke! Once more Hove became a glow of investing enthusiasm, and by the end of the week the total aimed at had once more been surpassed, the final figures at the Town Hall being £289,621. Mr. J. H. Alabaster was the hon. secretary of these two efforts, by which, within four months, the townspeople put £520,428 of their savings into bonds and certificates for carrying on the war.

The signing of the armistice meant an end of most of the fighting but it only seemed to sharpen the Government's financial hunger. Vast amounts of short-dated securities were falling due for payment, and a vast sum had to be raised for meeting the expenses of the country during the financial year. Consequently, when peace came at last into sight, the Government launched another effort, the important long-dated Victory Loans; the subscription list was open for a month, from June 12 to July 12, 1919; and, both personally and through the National War Savings Committees, the Chancellor of the Exchequer asked for the co-operation of all to ensure the greatest possible success. Again the Hove War Savings Committee decided to carry out a special campaign during the weeks the lists were open, with Lieutenant A. Jolly as hon. secretary. Meetings were held, including

an open-air one in front of the Town Hall in the presence of four of Commander Locker Lampson's armoured cars from Russia, and once more the Press, as it had done all along, gave generous and able help. The final result was that instead of £500,000 (the amount aimed at) being contributed the town invested £1,088,080, a worthy climax of more than three years of steady and unstinting support of the Treasury.

We have dwelt in some detail on these special campaigns. It should not, however, be forgotten that the various War Savings Associations were going on methodically all the time, contributing their weekly totals to the needs of the State. It is pleasant to be able to add that these organisations will continue their work. Like the allotments they are still "carrying on" and will continue to do so. We hear as we write that the word "war" will be eliminated from their official title and that they will in future be known as National Savings Associations. As such they will continue to be a boon both to the members and to the nation. It cannot be too clearly understood or too plainly stated that only by the labour and thrift of all classes will this nation recover from the effects of those years of gigantic spending. Peace, as the poet has told us, has her victories no less renowned than those of war, and there is a mighty victory yet to be won under the flag of thrift.

The Belgian Refugees

“WE shall have to thank Belgium for the remainder of our lives for the noble stand she has made.” So said the Mayor (then Alderman Leeney) in a speech at the Town Hall on August 13, 1914; and the words are just as true to-day as they were then. Through all the years of war the memory of little Belgium’s acceptance of the gage so insolently flung in her face by Germany shone bright and clear in the hearts of all thinking men and women, and it will preserve its lustre so long as the history of Europe endures.

The story of the Belgian refugees in Hove is, no doubt, a typical epitome of the privileges, pleasures and difficulties which the German invasion of that country cast upon the British nation. It is the bare truth that the thousands of men, women and children who made their way to this country before and after the fall of Brussels and Antwerp were received with a passion of pity, admiration and gratitude, and a sincere longing to do everything that could possibly be done to make them happy, rare in the history of this or any other land. In the great majority of cases, moreover, these efforts were more than repaid by thought, word and deed. It has, however, also to be said that there were some who made the task of their English friends harder than it need have been, a fact which no one recognised more frankly than

the Belgians themselves. In the January of 1916 a Belgian lady wrote as follows to Mrs. F. R. Richardson, the hon. treasurer of the local committee :

Je vous prie, chère madame, de ne pas englober dans la même appréciation défavorable tous les Belges de Brighton. La plupart, sinon tous, réprouvent les procédés incorrects de ceux qui, parfois, ont usurpé le titre de Belge, et ils sont persuadés que vous saurez discerner l'ivraie du bon grain.

We believe these sentences to be a just comment on the minority whose conduct was incorrect. Nationality in the higher sense of the term is not a mere question of race. Let us be quite honest, and for a moment imagine the situation reversed, and England instead of Flanders invaded by a ferocious enemy. There were Englishmen at home during those years who did not lift a finger to help their country. How would these individuals have behaved had they been refugees in a foreign land with their beloved businesses at home at the mercy of the foe? It is not very difficult to answer that question. Neither, by the same reasoning, is it difficult to account for the complaints uttered here and there concerning a small minority of the Belgian exiles.

The work of relief was conducted in the two towns by the Belgian Local Relief and Refugee Committee (Brighton and Hove), of which the two Mayors were respectively president and vice-president, Mrs. Montague Williams chairman, Mrs. F. R. Richardson hon. treasurer, and Miss Ethel Grimwood hon. secretary. The original idea was to receive a certain number of the exiled

women and children at a hostel in Portslade and then find homes and generally provide for them. When the first batch arrived, however, on September 3, 1914, it was found to consist of three women, one child and two men, all from Antwerp, and all Russian Jews! Next day a bigger detachment appeared, more Belgian perhaps, but comprising entire families of children, parents and grandparents, subsequently swelled by the arrival of uncles, aunts and every conceivable sort of relation, a single family sometimes containing nine or ten members, all of whom firmly refused to be separated from each other! In the first six weeks of the Belgian exodus sixty-nine families, numbering altogether two hundred and thirty individuals, passed through the hostel. To these were presently added a number of the gallant wounded of the Belgian army, who were received at the Hove hospital in Sackville-road where they were among the most honoured guests. For the civilian refugees offers of hospitality came in most generously, though as time wore on it was felt to be unfair to expect private individuals to entertain refugees indefinitely, and gradually the whole of this responsibility was taken over by the committee.

Among the many personal generosities of the early days were the loan by Mrs. Lovett Cameron of 22 St. Aubyns as a home for refugees of the middle class, and of the furniture for it by Mrs. Holder. Miss Behrends kindly undertook the housekeeping, while a sub-committee, with the Mayoress as chairman, was responsible for the management. The town authorities also helped by

remitting the rates and taxes, while the gas company reduced its account by one-third—two typical illustrations of the universal attitude of this country towards the Belgians. Afterwards the house was converted into a club for Belgian ladies and was ceremonially opened as such by the Duchess of Norfolk. It was here that Monsignor de Wächter, co-Bishop with Cardinal Mercier of devastated Malines, delivered a striking address to his compatriots in December, 1914, in the course of which he said : “We refugees must show in this country that we are not unworthy of its goodness and that we merit its benevolence. We must behave so as to uphold the reputation of Belgium in a foreign land.” The record of the great majority of the refugees in Hove showed upon what good soil these words fell.

Again and again Miss Grimwood reminded us of all that we owed to Belgium. In her report of the committee’s work in 1916, when the Serbian tragedy lay so heavy upon the Allies, she used these words : “There may be other countries whose sufferings now appeal to us more than those of Belgium, but their claim upon us can never be so great.” And again in her 1917 report, at a time when local subscriptions were falling away, she wrote : “Belgium is now no longer alone in her martyrdom, and we are beginning to forget the valiant stand she made when war first broke out. It would be a disgrace to the town if subscriptions were to fail altogether and the whole cost of maintaining our refugees were to fall on the London committee.” These and many other

eloquent words from the same pen, together with the unceasing labours of many sincere friends, enabled the local committee to carry on prosperously during the five years of its existence. In all it was the means of providing for the varied needs of more than five hundred refugees.

The clothing dépôt under Mrs. Maynard's able management at 4 Adelaide-crescent, was a typical branch of the work, providing clothes for all who needed them, and apparently achieving the miracle of pleasing everybody. The local committee also established a school for Belgian children and organised English classes for the adults, it secured free medical attendance for the sick and infirm, and it conducted two hostels and three clubs for the refugees. The total cost of the effort was £13,783 of which £6,491 was raised locally, the rest being provided by the London committee; and the spirit in which the work was carried on is sufficiently proved by the fact that the whole administrative outlay (on what are called "office expenses") averaged less than £30 a year. Notable help came from the congregations of practically all the churches in the town, that of All Saints alone contributing over £392 in collections and donations.

From time to time the refugees were entertained in the Town Hall. One of these receptions held in April, 1915, was honoured by the presence of Princess Clémentine of Belgium, and the scene as her Royal Highness passed slowly between the ranks of her exiled compatriots, ranged up and down the whole length of the great hall, and conversed

with each in turn, was one which no spectator, British or Belgian, will readily forget. The tragedy of exile could hardly have been more touchingly illustrated, and they were not all Belgian eyes that filled with tears at the spectacle. After another of these receptions, when a number of wounded Belgian soldiers and four hundred civilian refugees were entertained to tea and music, Baron de Maere sent a touching letter of thanks to the Mayor. "C'est pour nous pauvres exilés une douce consolation dans ces jours de douleur de voir la bonté et la générosité de toute la nation Anglaise à notre égard," he wrote. Could we not all have replied that we counted it a privilege to do the little in our power to comfort a few of the compatriots of the little army who at Liège so gloriously faced the bully and helped to save Europe?

We have mentioned a few of those who made the cause of these refugees their own, and we should like to add here that four ladies of Hove, Mrs. Richardson, Miss Ethel Grimwood, Mrs. Maynard and Miss Helen Behrends enjoyed the honour of receiving from King Albert the "Medaille de la Reine Elisabeth" in recognition of their efforts. Two good friends of the movement, alas! were fated not to live to see the triumph of 1918. One was the late Mr. F. R. Richardson who took the keenest interest in the work, lending his house in Adelaide-crescent for the clothing dépôt and helping in many other ways. The other was Father Renkin who was killed by being knocked off his bicycle by a motor omnibus in 1917 while on his way to visit a Belgian family in Preston

village. For three years Father Renkin had been in spiritual charge of his compatriots, and his tact and insight into character had helped to solve many difficulties, while his knowledge of French and Flemish had rendered him equally accessible to the well-born French-speaking Belgians and the uneducated peasants.

The Churches

AS we look back upon those wonderful years there rises clear amid all the jarring noises a sound of hymns. Beyond all others in the history of Christendom they were years of sacrifice and also of prayer. Throughout the British Empire the Church of England and the Protestant Free Churches prayed together in a closer unity than they had known before, a unity which millions of Christian men and women hoped would endure and deepen through the years to come. That hope still lives, and there are not lacking signs that it may one day be fulfilled. Whether that be so or not, however, good has been done which will never be undone in countless hearts.

We have told in an earlier chapter how the Vicar of Hove, in the first weeks of the conflict, threw himself into the recruiting campaign on behalf of what he perceived to be a war for righteousness sake, and how the Church of England clergy of the town and the ministers of the Free Churches shared his belief and joined in the crusade. Each year, in addition to the innumerable special services held by all denominations in their own places of worship, two great UNITED SERVICES OF INTERCESSION, organised by a representative committee, with the Rev. E. I. Frost as hon. secretary, were held, generally in the Town Hall, on the first Sunday in January and on the Sunday nearest to the anniversary of the declaration of war on August 4.

These services drew such congregations as Hove had never seen before, and their sound was as the voice of many waters. They and the countless other such services held throughout the Empire were the crowning evidence of a national self-dedication to a consecrated task.

Who that heard it has forgotten the prayer of the Rev. J. S. Flynn in the Town Hall on the last day in 1916, with its outpouring of the longing for peace which was in all hearts, "but not a peace that would bring upon us a chastisement of shame." Or the passage in the Rev. Archdall Hill's sermon at All Saints on August 4, 1915, in which he commended four resolves to a congregation that filled the great church from end to end :

1. Not to lay down our arms until the victory for truth, justice, and liberty has been won, cost what it may.
2. That the weapons of our warfare shall be kept clean and chivalrous.
3. That with the mobilization of all our material forces shall also be mobilized our spiritual forces of prayer, humiliation and penitence.
4. That in our petitions for victory to-day and every day we will pray God to teach us, as an Empire and as individuals, what He means us to learn by the fiery trial and exhausting burden He seems to have laid upon us.

Or the Bishop of Lewes' reminder, exactly a year later, when the service took place in the St. Ann's Well Gardens, that, no matter what a man's possessions might be, he was judged that day by a new standard—the standard of the sacrifice he was prepared to make for the brotherhood of humanity ?

There may have been some who felt a doubt run through them when they heard the Rev. Charles Spurgeon on the same day, August 4, 1916, in the Cliftonville Congregational church say that guns and ships were very well but that, in his belief, God Himself would "do something great and marvellous, and would work a miracle in this conflict which none would be able to gainsay." Yet as we look back to-day upon the extraordinary events of two years later—the German army's triumph in March, 1918, with the Kaiser vain-gloriously assuming the command of his advancing hosts, and then the sudden change of everything in the following August, leading up to the Kaiser's flight, the retreat of all his armies, the capitulation of one enemy country after the other, and the ignominious surrender of the German fleet, who will venture to make light of the preacher's vision?

Again, writing these pages more than a year after the signing of the armistice, and when the flags and songs of July, 1919, are also things of the past, we recall some words spoken by the Rev. H. Ross Williamson in the Town Hall on the last day of 1916. "God's law," he said, "will be the same after the war. Unregenerate human nature will be the same. What are we going to do to make the world a better one?" Those were solemn words then, when there were still nearly two years of conflict in store for the world, but do they not seem even more solemn to-day? How have we celebrated victory and peace? What have we done to make the world better than it was in the pre-war days? These questions are worth putting and worth answering.

The Rev. J. S. Flynn sounded exactly the same warning in his address in the Town Hall on August 5, 1917, when he reminded his hearers of the orgies of worldliness that followed the Restoration, of the outburst of lawlessness that ensued upon the scattering of the Napoleonic nightmare in 1815, and of the "mafficking" that disfigured many of our days of rejoicing during the South African War. "Even if we got the peace we want to-night," said the preacher, "are we sure that England would use it well?" England has got it, and many are using it well, but once more the words of the speaker seem even more searching at the present moment than they sounded on that summer day in 1917.

Perhaps the most impressive of all these united services was the great prayer meeting called by the Mayor in the Town Hall on April 24, 1918. The German offensive of the preceding month had caused great losses to our armies and had seemed to set the final victory farther than ever away. The vast audience of that evening—an audience which not only packed the hall but stood in hundreds in the corridors, where they could not hear a word from the platform but could join in the hymns—undoubtedly met with a deep sense of the gravity of the moment. The Mayor presided, and in his few opening words quoted the saying attributed to Admiral Beatty that when England was on her knees at prayer we could begin to count the days before the end of the war. The Bishop of Lewes gave one of the most eloquent of his many war addresses. Those who led the meeting

in prayer were the Rev. J. S. Flynn, Admiral Sir George King-Hall, the Rev. H. Ross Williamson, Pasteur Joye and Dr. Eliot Curwen, and passages from the Scriptures were read by Sir George Casson Walker and by Mr. W. H. Dimberline of the Ironfounders' Friendly Trade Society. It is quite impossible to give any idea in writing of the spiritual as well as the patriotic fervour of this and other such meetings; but surely we may also say that it is impossible to separate them from the extraordinary events of a few months later which first changed the whole character of the war and then brought it to a conclusion in the complete victory of right.

On October 29, 1916, in connection with the Church of England National Mission, a Procession of Witness with banners inscribed with words of exhortation, wended its way, singing hymns, through the fashionable quarters of Hove to the Town Hall, where a special service was held.

The Mayor and Corporation attended many special services at All Saints and at the beautiful church of St. John the Baptist, the Vicar of which acted as the Mayor's chaplain during the five war years of mayoralty. They also attended the drumhead service on the Brunswick lawns for the Canadian soldiers, at which the Vicar of Brighton (then Canon Hoskyns), in his address reminded the visitors from overseas of the long continuity of the Church of England in the mother country. "She was here," he said, "when Britain was an outlying province of the Roman Empire, hers were the churches the Saxons destroyed

when they invaded the land in the fifth century and made parts of it a waste, she was here when the Norman conqueror came, and she is here to-day!"

Similar municipal participation took place in the solemn service in June, 1916, at All Saints in memory of Lord Kitchener, at the end of which the Last Post by the trumpeters of the R.F.A. pealed down the long nave with so thrilling an effect, and in the service at St. John the Baptist's on July 4, 1918, in recognition of the entry of the United States into what the Vicar truly described as "this stupendous struggle between good and evil," and at which the singing of Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic" opened the service. The Mayor also attended the Anglo-French service of intercession held in the Town Hall in the same month, at which both the sermon and the service were half in English and half in French, and which concluded with the "Marseillaise" as well as the British national anthem.

To all this municipal participation in the religious observances of the times the Vicar of Hove made a pointed allusion in his sermon at All Saints on the first Sunday in 1918. "The Mayor of Hove," he said, "has always put the first things first, and has reminded the town times without number that it is by the spiritual force of God alone that we are going to triumph." The united services at the Town Hall drew such crowds that not only would hundreds of people be standing but frequently another service had to be held in the banqueting room. At each and all the spirit manifested was one of humble dependence on the Giver of victory,

confidence in the purity of our cause, and a calm and unshakable belief in the final issue of the struggle.

Generally on the evening of the anniversary of the declaration of war a great public meeting was held in the Town Hall. At the first of these meetings on August 4, 1915, Sir Edward Carson and the two borough members of Parliament, Major G. C. Tryon and Alderman C. Thomas-Stanford, were the chief speakers, and those who were present may still remember the roar of cheering that rose and fell and rose again on the mention by the leader of the Ulster unionists of Lord Kitchener, the great soldier whose name was given to the great armies then being raised throughout the United Kingdom. What was to prove the last of these assemblages took place not in the Town Hall but in St. Ann's Well Gardens on August 4, 1918, four days before the turning-point in the war. The resolution passed that day, not in Hove only but at hundreds of similar meetings throughout the country, is worthy of being placed on permanent record. It was worded as follows :

That the citizens of Hove here assembled on Remembrance Day, August 4, 1918, silently paying tribute to the Empire's sons who have fallen in the fight for freedom on the scattered battlefields of the world war, whether on sea or shore, and mindful also of the loyalty and courage of our sailors, soldiers, airmen and men of the mercantile marine every day and everywhere, unanimously resolve to do all that in their power lies to achieve the ideals on behalf of which so great a sacrifice has already been made.

In these words, so calm and yet so determined, the whole spirit of the nation in those grim years found a perfect utterance.



Food and Fuel

IN the winter of 1916-17 the German U-boat campaign was causing such a scarcity of food-stuffs in this country that it became necessary to reduce drastically the national consumption, and a movement began for appointing Food Economy Committees throughout the country. Those who were behind the scenes knew that the Government already recognised that, sooner or later, compulsory control would become inevitable. The various measures taken in the spring of 1917 were, therefore, a preparatory movement. In Hove a large committee was appointed with the Mayor as chairman and Mr. J. W. Lister, the borough librarian, as hon. secretary, and the first meeting took place in March of that year in the Town Hall. This committee carried on a great deal of educational and propaganda work by the circulation of literature, the organisation of demonstrations of war-time cookery and bottling, in which such experts as Mr. Thomas Fox, Miss Mary Weston, Miss E. Pinder and Mr. Vincent Banks voluntarily instructed large and eager audiences, and the holding of public meetings, including two great gatherings in the Town Hall addressed respectively by Mrs. Yorke-Fausset and Mrs. C. S. Peel. The former of these was one of the most remarkable ever held in a Town Hall, being entirely for domestic servants. Lord George Nevill's butler (Mr. Victor Milton) took the chair, and the chief speakers who

supported Mrs. Yorke-Fausset's eloquent plea for thrift were Mr. D. R. Sassoon's butler (Mr. Legge) and the Hon. Sir Sidney Greville's housekeeper (Mrs. Harvey). No war meeting was more unanimous or more enthusiastic, and it helped the Control Committee's work materially.

Empire Day, May 24, that year was observed as a food economy field-day. The published weekly lists of ships sunk by the U-boats and mines had awakened all thinking people to the gravity of the menace to our food supplies and other necessaries, and on May 2 the King had issued a Proclamation calling on his subjects to exercise a strict economy in breadstuffs. It is historically interesting to note that more than a hundred years before, during the struggle with Napoleon, George III. had issued a similar Proclamation containing several identical phrases, and we here give the two side by side :

1800.

BY THE KING :
A PROCLAMATION.

George R.

Whereas an address has been presented to us by our two Houses of Parliament requesting us to issue our Royal Proclamation recommending to all such persons as have the means of procuring other articles of food the greatest economy and frugality in the use of every species of grain : We having taken the said Address into

1917.

BY THE KING :
A PROCLAMATION.

George R. I.

We being persuaded that the abstention from all unnecessary consumption of grain will furnish the surest and most effectual means of defeating the devices of our enemies and thereby of bringing the war to a successful and speedy termination, and out of our resolve to leave nothing undone which can contribute to those ends

consideration and being persuaded that the prevention of all unnecessary consumption of corn will furnish one of the surest and most effectual means of alleviating the present pressure and of providing for the necessary demands of the year, have therefore in pursuance of the said Address and out of our tender concern for the welfare of our people thought fit (with the advice of our Privy Council) to issue this our Royal Proclamation, most earnestly exhorting and charging all those of our loving subjects who have the means of procuring other articles of food than corn, as they tender their own immediate interests and feel for the wants of others, to practise the greatest economy and frugality in the use of every species of grain ; And we do for this purpose more particularly exhort and charge all masters of families to reduce the consumption of bread in their respective families by at least one third of the quantity consumed in ordinary times, and in no case to suffer the same to exceed one quartern loaf for each person in each week, to abstain from the use of flour in pastry, and moreover care-

or to the welfare of our people in these times of grave stress and anxiety, have thought fit by and with the advice of our Privy Council to issue this our Royal Proclamation most earnestly exhorting and charging all those of our loving subjects the men and women of our realm who have the means of procuring articles of food other than wheaten corn, as they tender their own immediate interest and feel for the want of others, especially to practise the greatest economy and frugality in the use of every species of grain ; And we do for this purpose more particularly exhort and charge all heads of households to reduce the consumption of bread in their respective families by at least one fourth of the quantity consumed in ordinary times, to abstain from the use of flour in pastry, and moreover carefully to restrict or wherever possible to abandon the use thereof in all other articles than bread. And we do also in like manner exhort and charge all persons who keep horses to abandon the practice of feeding the same on oats or other grain unless they shall have received from our Food Controller a licence to

fully to restrict the use thereof in all other articles than bread; And we do also in like manner exhort and charge all persons who keep horses, especially horses for pleasure, as far as their respective circumstances will admit carefully to restrict the consumption of oats and other grain for the subsistence of the same. And we do hereby further charge and command every minister in his respective parish church or chapel within the Kingdom of Great Britain to read or cause to be read our said Proclamation.

Given at our Court of St. James's the third day of December one thousand eight hundred in the forty-first year of our reign.

God Save the King.

The Mayor addressed five open-air public meetings on Empire Day that year, and also visited each of the council schools and talked to the children on the dangers that impended. The teachers carried on the campaign by explaining the King's Proclamation, distributing thousands of leaflets, and promoting an essay competition on the need for economy. Some of the essays shed an amusing light on the situation. One juvenile Addison of the Portland-road schools, for example, wrote: "Do not think that you are economising if you rob your children of their food and then tell

feed horses on oats or other grain to be given only in cases where it is necessary to do so with a view to maintain the breed of horses in the national interest. And we do hereby further charge and enjoin all ministers of religion in their respective churches and chapels within our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to read or cause to be read this our Proclamation on the Lord's Day for four successive weeks after the issue thereof.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace this second day of May in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen in the seventh year of our reign.

God Save the King.

your neighbours that you are economising." That child evidently had a father and mother who not only practised what they preached but preached what they practised. A house-to-house food economy canvass of the parish of St. Thomas was also made, and it demonstrated the interesting fact that about 90 per cent. of the residents had already pledged themselves voluntarily to carry out the economies called for by His Majesty. If every parish in the Kingdom had shown as good a spirit there would have been no need for rationing, but there were always the selfish or the dull people to reckon with, and in this matter as in others it was they who were responsible for the compulsion that followed.

At the same time, however, there is no doubt that this early committee's work of exhortation, propaganda and demonstration had many beneficial consequences. It helped the people through the first awkward period ; it reduced the difficulties of the rationing that came later, and it taught a number of moral and practical lessons which are still well worthy of being lived up to. England was far nearer to starvation in that summer than many people guessed. It was very nearly "touch and go." Happily, in the end, it was a case of the British navy *touching* and the U-boat *going* ; but the women of Hove in their kitchens helped, and helped very gallantly, to beat the enemy. The work of that first committee was not showy but it helped to win the war. The spirit of the majority of the nation was never better than when it *voluntarily* tightened its belt.

In spite, however, of all this good voluntary effort the situation grew worse, and in the winter of 1917-18 it reached a critical stage, with butter practically non-existent, *queues* everywhere for meat, margarine, tea and sugar, and, worst of all, a growing unrest by no means helpful to the steady and determined prosecution of the war. Such was the state of things out of which the LOCAL FOOD CONTROL COMMITTEE, officially appointed under the Ministry of Food by the Hove Council in August, 1917, eventually led us. Mr. J. B. Fleuret was appointed its executive officer; Mr. W. Jermyn Harrison (the town clerk) acted as clerk to the committee, and the office was at Kirkby House, at the top of Second-avenue, generously lent to the committee by Mrs. G. B. Woodruff, the widow of Hove's first Mayor. We shall now proceed to give some idea of the great work which this committee carried through.

The average population of the town including the visitors is about 48,000, and it naturally eats a good deal. Consequently the work of rationing it was one before which a good many people might well have quailed. Mr. Fleuret's report to his committee for the fourteen months ending November 12, 1918, showed that during that period 283,985 rationing documents of one sort and another were issued from the office to enable the community to obtain its rationed foodstuffs; 39,809 letters were written (and surely at least as many read!) 9,606 cases of removal from or into the borough dealt with, the dietetic needs of about 1,800 orthodox Jews, 1,000 invalids, and 200

vegetarians specially provided for, 2,053 books issued for supplementary rations, 218 lost ration books replaced by duplicates after sufficient inquiry, and many others traced and returned to their owners, 273 public institutions such as hospitals, hostels, schools, factory canteens, etc., supplied with the rationed foodstuffs carefully measured out in accordance with the regulations, and an enormous number of applications for permission to exchange one retailer for another (often for the most trivial reasons) inquired into and decided. Much of this work, moreover, was done from an office which was being invaded daily by hundreds of anxious and frequently highly-excited people, and all of it, as Mr. Fleuret pathetically remarked, under a never-ending paper avalanche of Defence of the Realm Orders!

The number of retailers who had to be supplied with the various rationed commodities was 1,176, most of them, of course, requiring more than one article ; and the Food Control officials knew the exact amount to which each retailer was entitled for his customers, and was able to secure a strict account of the distribution of the allotted supplies. What is called "bluffing" was not entirely unheard of in these offices at the top of Second-avenue. Now and then a retailer or an "invalid" would present himself before Mr. Fleuret with a picturesque but unconvincing narrative, only to go away a sadder and a wiser man. The poor, on the other hand, received every consideration. Cheese, for instance, was always sent to the poorer districts first ; and when it was discovered that enough cream was being

sold to people who could afford to buy it to spoil 2,500 gallons of milk a week, the Food Control Committee induced the Ministry of Food to issue an order forbidding its sale except in special cases such as those of genuine invalids and young children.

The beneficial effect of food control was only too clearly proved when, after the signing of the armistice, it was removed for a time, only to be renewed in the winter of 1919-20. Control certainly kept down prices, checked profiteering and equalised distribution both as regards quality and quantity ; and it is not too much to say that for the first time in the history of this country an honest effort was made to secure that rich and poor should fare alike.

During the fourteen months of the committee's work up to November 12, 1918, the under-mentioned total amounts of rationed or controlled supplies were authorised :

		tons	cwt.
Sugar	-	895	8
Meat	-	651	15
Margarine	-	106	10
Tea	-	19	19

Sugar was apportioned to 569 householders for jam-making, the quantities being carefully allotted by means of an index number system laid down by the Ministry of Food, and surplus supplies were distributed to avoid waste of fruit, special attention being given to large families in the poorer quarters of the town. Every effort was also made to induce bakers to use a percentage of potatoes in bread, for

which purpose sixty-eight tons of potatoes were obtained and distributed, and the Ministry assisted the bakers by paying a proportion of the cost.

And here we may say a word upon the system of meat distribution which, all unknown to them, has been such a boon to the general public of Brighton and Hove during the past two years. In the early days of 1918, a Brighton and Hove Meat Advisory Committee was formed of representatives of the Food Control Committees of the two towns and of the Butchers' Association, with Mr. F. A. B. Rice, the Brighton food executive officer, to whom Hove is greatly indebted for his share in this work, as secretary. This committee purchased each week the whole of the meat required for the two towns, and sold to each butcher the exact quantity required for his registered customers with absolute fairness as to quality. It was the only scheme of its kind in the country organised exactly on these lines, and worked most smoothly, saving the retailers a great deal of trouble, and securing the maximum of public convenience possible in those difficult times.

The town of Hove owes much to Mr. Fleuret for all he has done in his heavy and exceptionally delicate and important task. The situation with which he had to deal was an absolutely new one. There were no precedents to guide him. Everything had not only to be organised but initiated. And each and every one of the vast issues at home and abroad depended upon a food failure in England or a food success. Hunger in England would have meant disorder, chaos, and the smash-up of the

entire civil and military organisation of the Allies. The food controllers here and throughout Great Britain may thus be said to have come to our rescue and helped conspicuously to save the situation. No Hove official in those days had to deal with a larger volume of misunderstanding and impatience than Mr. Fleuret, and his success, and that of his admirable staff of voluntary and paid workers, notably Mr. J. B. Whitmore, his assistant executive officer, is a matter for every sort of grateful acknowledgment.

Another contribution to food economy was the MUNICIPAL KITCHEN established in Livingstone-road and opened by the Mayoress in September, 1917. The kitchen was the outcome of a recommendation from the Food Economy Committee which the Corporation promptly adopted, defraying the cost of the equipment and cooking outfit. Charity—that comely thing which seems to jar so on misunderstanding people—played no part in this enterprise. The kitchen simply existed to sell cheap, good and well-cooked food, and this it did quite brilliantly. Here is a copy of the *menu* for the opening day :

Lentil soup	-	-	2d.
Stewed mutton and peas			4d.
Cold roast beef	-		6d.
Blanc-mange and fruit			2d.
Jam roll	-	-	2d.
Baked potatoes		-	1d.

Not, the reader will observe, the seven-and-sixpenny international slap-bang lunch of a fashionable hotel of the days before the war, but a very good and

substantial and agreeable English mid-day meal, quite absurdly cheap at any time, and fantastically so in the autumn of 1918 as every housewife will testify. The kitchen itself and the selling counters were on the ground floor, while the large room upstairs, which was formerly a rifle saloon, was equipped as a dining-room for the convenience of the laundry and factory girls of the neighbourhood by whom it was greatly appreciated. Forty of them could sit down here together to a good meal. The kitchen catered impartially for all classes, and was as impartially used by all. Its success was largely due to its hon. secretary, Mr. A. C. Jeffery, and also, in the early days, to his predecessor, Mr. G. S. Coram, but above all to Lady Casson Walker who for a year undertook the personal superintendence of the work, and whose guiding hand was visible in the smooth and pleasant working of the whole institution. Alderman Jago also gave valuable help. He was largely responsible for its inauguration and was the first chairman of the committee that regulated its affairs ; and it is highly satisfactory to record that when the kitchen closed in the spring of 1919 the committee were able to hand back to the Hove Council the whole of the money advanced for its equipment.

While our soldiers were "digging-in" in the trenches their fathers at home were digging-in on the **ALLOTMENTS**. In Hove as elsewhere, with the help of the Corporation (in the exercise of their powers under the Cultivation of Lands Order), large patches of waste ground which had previously been builders' dumps, containing nothing more

agricultural than nettles, odd bricks and derelict salmon tins, began in 1916 to blossom into long rows of vegetables, until the cry of Falstaff in *The Merry Wives of Windsor* "Let the sky rain potatoes!" seemed almost to be in way of fulfilment!

For several years before the war the Brighton and Hove Smallholders Society and other societies and individuals had been encouraging the cultivation of allotments; but the war, and particularly the enemy's U-boat policy, caused every available inch of space to be utilised in vegetable growing. As we write there are between 1,300 and 1,400 allotment holders in Hove, and the Corporation (under the order previously referred to) have under their control 52 acres divided into 696 plots. Nor did the Corporation merely use up every available scrap of builders' land. They gave the whole of the Hove Park up to the bridle path which intersects the southern portion, and also the north-western portion of the Hove Recreation Ground and a portion of Marine Park.

In 1917 the Hove Allotment Holders Association was formed, and the exhibitions of allotment produce held under its auspices in the October of that year and the September of 1918 and 1919 in the Town Hall were really wonderful demonstrations of what can be done where there's a will. In the 1917 show prize carrots were exhibited turning the scale at 3 lbs. each, which had been grown on a patch of old building ground in Glendale-road; and the Rev. H. Ross Williamson, the early and kindly guide, philosopher and friend of the movement, showed how he had grown, since March, two crops

of potatoes on the same plot by planting the late ones in between the rows of "earlies." By this time the association had two hundred members, the Mayor had accepted the presidency, with the Rev. H. Ross Williamson as chairman of the committee and Mr. W. J. Jenkins as hon. secretary, and it is one of the war associations which seems likely to survive the conflict for many years. Valuable voluntary assistance was also given in the early days by Mr. and Mrs. Todhunter and Mr. Hawes, who had been continuously working as voluntary helpers in connection with the National Registration Act of 1915, and now did all the clerical work, beside apportioning the allotments. The result of the whole movement is that, so far as vegetables are concerned, the future is a great deal rosier—or shall we say greener?—than it would have been if the "allotment craze" had not been part of the silver living of those tragic years.

In the summer of 1918 came another call for economy in regard to fuel and lighting, and a very urgent call too! Mr. H. H. Scott, the borough surveyor, was appointed fuel overseer, and he was assisted by a consultative committee appointed by the Hove Council composed of members of the Council and representatives of the coal merchants and dealers, the gas and electricity authorities and the railway company. Some idea of the work that devolved upon the FUEL OFFICE may be gained from the single fact that as many as 10,426 application forms were received and dealt with. The district administered included not only Hove but also West Blatchington and Preston Rural, and

each household in the town had to be rationed for coal, gas and electricity according to the number of rooms in the house. In a seaside town like Hove the task was rendered more difficult than usual by the numerous changes of tenancy continually taking place, and the number of "exceptional" cases which had to be considered and adjudicated upon. Emergency supplies of coal were allotted to various districts and then divided among the coal merchants to fill up any shortage caused by the failure of the contractor to supply. Arrangements for these were made in conjunction with the Brighton fuel overseer, Mr. J. Johnston, whose ready co-operation greatly facilitated the local working of this important branch of the national task. The Corporation also secured an additional reserve stock of coal to be re-sold to the coal merchants to meet any sudden shortage which might arise.

At the time of writing—more than a year after the signing of the armistice—fuel control is still in operation, and the advantage of it is as conspicuous as ever. The townspeople should feel deeply grateful to Mr. Scott for his labours on their behalf as fuel overseer, carried on, as they were, in addition to all his other work as borough surveyor.

Police Work

NO body of war-workers enjoyed a larger measure of public confidence and gratitude than the SPECIAL CONSTABLES. The organisation of the force in August, 1914, was of course no more than a historic revival, for again and again during many centuries of English history special constables, in one form or another, have been enrolled. Like every other feature, however, of the world-convulsion, the amateur police force of 1914-1919 was the largest ever seen, and its service to the country was on a like scale. It helped to maintain personal safety and public order, it saved the State many thousands of pounds, it embodied a high civic ideal in a very striking way, and it enabled thousands of the regular police force throughout the country to join the fighting forces without detriment to the situation at home.

One of its duties was that of seeing that windows were kept dark at night, and in this connection there were a good many prosecutions of citizens, followed by fines, a good deal of umbrage being thus caused. Even to this day many perfectly law-abiding and respected citizens who were fined for accidentally allowing a bright light to shine from their windows nurse a sense of wrong. Let them, however, ask any shipmaster of the pre-war days to tell them what he always looked out for in hazy weather in his way eastward up the Channel after losing sight of the light of St. Catherine's

Point, and they will find him answer promptly
"The illuminated clouds over Worthing, Brighton
and Eastbourne."

Clouds lit up by the lamps and windows of a big town are like huge fires suspended in the heavens and are visible quite ten miles away even in a dense atmosphere. Such crimson banners of night during those years of war would have indicated his whereabouts precisely to the pilot of an enemy submarine or aeroplane and shown the exact spot upon which to drop a shell or a bomb with most effect. That is why Brighton and Hove had to be kept in nocturnal darkness. That is why we had to grope our way after dark in railway stations and theatre entrances, why evening service at church was held behind drawn blinds, and why in omnibuses and tramcars only sufficient illumination was permitted to allow of the collection of fares.

As early as August 20, 1914, the first batch of twenty Hove Special Constables were sworn in; between that month and the ensuing November nearly a hundred offered themselves, and altogether, up to the time of the cessation of duty in March, 1919, three hundred and seventy-four were enrolled. The force was under the direction of the chief constable. In April, 1916, it was partly re-organised, with Mr. Duncan Furner as superintendent and Mr. Ernest E. Chant as chief secretary; and from April, 1918, its members shared all the duties of the regular force, having entire charge of three beats in the morning, three in the afternoon and twelve at night, the hours of duty in the last-mentioned being from 10 p.m. to

2 a.m. The force, which comprised men from all ranks of society, were well drilled, and the annual parade before the Government inspector invariably evoked a gratifying tribute to its smartness and efficiency. The Corporation provided the members with overcoats and tunics in addition to the armlets, truncheons and electric torches, and also made an allowance towards the cost of boots, all of which outlay was cordially approved by the ratepayers whose gratitude to the force was frequently voiced in the Council chamber. At the great service of war-workers in All Saints church in December, 1918, the Vicar of Hove, recalling all that the Special Constables had done and the spirit in which they had carried out their work, described their contribution to the strength of the homeland during the war as "perhaps the most laborious of all."

At the time of the outbreak of war the HOVE POLICE FORCE numbered seventy-one, and of these twenty-nine, of whom seven were reservists, enlisted in His Majesty's forces. How well they played their parts on the various battle-fronts is shown in the fact that four of them, P.C's Thomas Bates, William Brunwin, Henry J. Baker and Charles Webb won the Military Medal; nine were wounded, and three made the supreme sacrifice, P.C's William Charles Corps, Albert John Laker and Ernest John White. There cannot be many groups so small in number and proceeding from a single civic centre that can show a finer record.

The depletion of his force by more than a third naturally made things difficult for the chief constable (then Mr. W. Cocks). It is true that there was

less ordinary crime than usual during those years, but all sorts of new offences came into existence as a result of the various orders dealing with aliens, the Defence of the Realm Act and emergency legislation in general, and these cast a considerable amount of work upon the force. The present chief constable, Mr. W. C. Hillier, who although he only succeeded Mr. Cocks when the critical years were over has had every opportunity of forming a sound judgment on the subject, has expressed the opinion that every member of the Hove Police Force left to serve at home during the war did his full share in the national effort. The Watch Committee and the townspeople at large will, we think, cordially endorse that judgment.

Neither will the work done by the WOMEN PATROLS be forgotten. The darkness of the streets, the presence in the town of thousands of soldiers, and a certain silliness in hundreds of young girls all called for a friendly and tactful form of police work that could only be done by women. Quite early in the war the women patrol movement was originated by the National Union of Women Workers (now known as the National Council of Women), and in the spring of 1915 a Women Patrols Committee was formed for Brighton and Hove with the Countess of Chichester as president, the Mayoress of Brighton (first Lady Otter and afterwards Mrs. H. Carden) as chairman, Mrs. Reginald Jowers as hon. secretary and Mrs. Eggar as hon. treasurer. Miss M. Phillips, the chief organiser of the patrols, came down from London and gave valuable help during the first few weeks,

and the patrolling was carried on in both towns, the streets of each presenting the same problems though, of course, in very varying degree. In May, 1917, a meeting to organise a distinct Hove section was held by the Mayoress at the Town Hall, and on this occasion the Chief Constable of Hove paid a high tribute to the tactful and helpful work the patrols had done in the borough, not only in giving timely and wise advice to many young women and girls but by making reports on certain matters which had been most useful to the police. Miss M. Phillips again came down and made a notable speech at this meeting. "Walking quietly and observantly about," she said, "the women patrols are the visible conscience of the people." She also spoke warmly of the fine way in which the school teachers had helped, undertaking the two-hours' patrol after a day's work in the schools in no other spirit than one of sincere concern for the welfare of the young girls of the day. Their work was indeed splendid. The Mayoress of Hove accepted the office of chief patrol in the newly-formed section and the work in the borough went on with increased efficiency.

The Brighton and Hove Women Patrols Committee also organised a GIRLS' PATRIOTIC CLUB, with the hall under Union church, Brighton, as its headquarters, which was open every night with ladies of the committee in charge, and to which the girl members were able to bring their soldier friends. Dances and whist drives took place at frequent intervals, and Miss Eva Paley, one of the members of the committee, organised an amateur

dramatic society which gave performances at the club to large audiences. A War Savings Association was also organised here by Miss Hall and Miss Hayter and £300 was invested by the members in War Savings Certificates. Altogether the patriotic club was a happy thought and played a really useful part in the general work of the patrols.

There is no doubt that the general efficiency of the women patrols helped to educate the local public on the usefulness of women in police work, and to some extent probably influenced the Hove Council in appointing, in the summer of 1919, two women police to be attached to the local police force.



Miscellaneous Activities

THE long story of all that Hove tried to do for our soldiers is not yet complete, and a number of efforts still have to be chronicled.

In the early months of the war, for example, Sunday at-homes for them were inaugurated at the Town Hall, the Corporation lending the great hall for the purpose. The Y.M.C.A. and other institutions had not then started their soldiers' clubs, and thousands of men in camp and far away from home and friends had literally nowhere to go on Sunday. The Town Hall at-homes were managed by a small committee with Mr. Sydney Lampard as hon. secretary and Mrs. W. Keen in charge of the canteen, and the need for these at-homes is best proved by the fact that often on Sunday afternoons there would be as many as five hundred visitors. The entertainment included tea and refreshments, vocal and instrumental music, chess, draughts and the newspapers and magazines of the day, with always a hymn or two and a short address.

Then came the Church of England Soldiers and Sailors Hostel at 59 Church-road where, during its four years of activity, thousands of men from the neighbouring camps and military headquarters found a comfortable place for rest and refreshment and a welcome full of the ring of true friendliness. Miss Lee Huzzey, the first hon. secretary, was the originator of the idea and raised most of the money to start it. Mr. Petershall Jones kindly guaranteed

the rent, and Miss Ethel Onslow, the superintendent of the canteen, was the guiding and inspiring spirit of the institution. The hostel occupied the entire house, and at its busiest there would be as many as two hundred visitors there in a single day. There was also good sleeping accommodation and often as many as fifty men slept there in a week, not perhaps in spacious bedsteads but in "shakedowns" which were thoroughly comfortable and—a special point this—particularly welcome at a time when good accommodation was difficult to obtain. Reading, writing and music rooms were also provided, and on Sunday evenings there were concerts which proved immensely popular, particularly among the men from the Dominions who in their own phrase looked upon the hostel as "a home from home." Everything was provided in a truly liberal spirit by Miss Onslow and her fellow-workers, and in two of the hostel's four years nearly £2,000 was spent on food, tea, coffee, cocoa and cigarettes, all of which were sold to the soldiers as nearly as possible at cost price. The whole cost of the upkeep of the establishment was defrayed by individual donations and the proceeds of various concerts and other entertainments organised by the committee and given under Miss Onslow's enthusiastic management. After Miss Lee Huzsey's retirement the hon. secretaryship was successively held by Sir George Casson Walker and Colonel H. Pilleau, the latter also holding the office of hon. treasurer.

Nor were the needs of the womenfolk of our absent fighters forgotten. A Women's War-time

Club for the wives and mothers of sailors and soldiers and their women friends was opened in January, 1915, at 63 Westbourne-villas, with Mrs. Wakefield as its hon. secretary. Various friends gave or lent much of the furniture including a pianoforte, and needless to say the institution was both non-political and non-sectarian. There was a children's play-room as well as a room for adults, and cheap refreshments of good quality were supplied to the members, many of whom won the badge for voluntary workers in connection with the Hove War Hospital Supply Depôt.

The billeting of soldiers which took place in the town in the early part of the war led to some interesting scenes, particularly when the 106th Brigade R.F.A., under Colonel H. G. Burrowes, was stationed here for a while. The greater part of the Hove Recreation Ground was used for their camp, the Portland-road schools were the scene of military lectures and the Ralli Hall was engaged for recreative purposes. The horses were billeted in the various mews at the top of the avenues, and it was interesting to see them being groomed in Third-avenue tethered to the trees—which, by the way, may have been to the advantage of the brigade but was somewhat disadvantageous to the trees, which the animals were very fond of biting. It was interesting to see the R.F.A. men drilling practically all over the town.

Then again, the local military hospitals became so crowded after the German offensive in March, 1918, that the convalescents were removed from them into private houses to give dormitory

accommodation for the newly-arrived wounded men. This billeting was compulsory on the householders, but any inconvenience involved was cheerfully borne by the residents, all of whom had kinsmen or friends of their own in the fighting forces, and were only too glad to show their sympathy in this as in so many other practical ways.

As to the voluntary hospitality of the town towards the soldiers, and particularly towards the wounded, it was simply boundless. Scores of hosts and hostesses threw open their drawing rooms in this way, and many have received letters of the warmest gratitude not only from the men themselves but also from their parents. The fathers and mothers of soldiers from the British Dominions especially showed in this way their appreciation of the intimacies and amenities of English homes being thus thrown open to their sons. Other residents did much in the way of taking wounded men for drives in the country and in organising parties of them for the theatre or the Hippodrome. Practically all these hosts and hostesses did their good work without any sort of public recognition, and the outside world never heard of it. One personal record, however, did inevitably become familiar to the whole town through the unsought but very natural enthusiasm of the Press. We refer to the work of Mrs. Pollak. At all hours of the day and night this lady met the convoys of wounded men as they arrived at the railway station with a gift of cigarettes and stamped postcards for each man, and it was her distinction to become known throughout the two towns as "the soldiers' friend."

We have referred to the taking of men for drives. Many residents lent their cars for this purpose, but as the war went on the need for this and other forms of help which cars could give increased, and in July, 1915, a Volunteer Motor Corps was organised for Brighton, Hove and the district, and a special appeal to Hove owners was issued by the Mayor and signed also by Major W. H. Brailey, the local medical transport officer, and by Lieut.-Colonel H. Armstrong, the hon. secretary of the Corps for Hove. In this appeal motor-car owners were asked to place their cars at the disposal of the committee not only for country drives but also for conveying men from the hospitals to convalescent homes and for such other general service as might be required. In April, 1916, a committee was formed with the further object of raising funds for hiring chars-a-banc and other conveyances for drives for the limbless patients in the Royal Pavilion hospital, and this fund continued to provide these important aids to convalescence until the end of the summer of 1919. As a result of these and other such efforts the sight of wounded men out for a drive became one of the most familiar spectacles of the countryside. There was always a warm welcome for them in the villages and towns of Sussex and as hearty a response of smiles and waving caps.

We now pass to what we may call the work of "carrying-on at home." In this connection some reference is necessary to the National Service scheme which the Government launched in February, 1917. The scheme, as it happened, was not one of the

successes of the war. Hove, however, did what was desired by appointing a committee to recruit volunteers who were prepared to undertake work of national importance. A public meeting was also held in the Town Hall at which the Home Secretary, then Sir George Cave, came down from London to speak. Later several small branches of organisation in connection with this committee were undertaken, notably recruiting for the Women's Land Army and for workers able and willing to give part or the whole of their time to work on the land. A scheme was drawn up and it worked for several months. The Part-time Labour on the Land Sub-Committee organised the conveyance to farms of men for work on the land for as much of the day as they could spare from their own professions or businesses. Cars were lent for this purpose by several gentlemen, trams and buses being also made use of. Later, in certain cases where the Military Tribunal felt obliged to grant exemption from military service it made use of this sub-committee to ensure that a man so exempted should devote a certain number of hours in each week to work of national importance on the land.

We have mentioned the Women's Land Army, and it reminds us that surely the most picturesque feature of the whole social revolution effected by the war was the "woman in uniform." Thousands of women war-workers such as bank clerks, for example, wore only their ordinary costumes, and the woman patrols wore a distinguishing badge, but the post-woman, the tram conductress, the taxi chauffeuse, the land girl, the milk girl, the girl who

brought round the bread, and the girl who called at regular intervals to "take the register" of the gas meter all wore a distinctive garb if not a complete uniform. So also did the workers at the dépôt, and we recall occasions at the Town Hall to which they went in their hundreds wearing their snow-white overalls and caps. Add to these the thousands of "Wrens," "Waacs" and V.A.D's as the members of the Women's Royal Naval Service, the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and the Voluntary Aid Detachment were familiarly called, all of whom went about in full uniform, and some idea will be conveyed of the sartorial metamorphosis of the sex in those amazing years.

One spectre which haunted the imaginations of many when the war broke out was that of poverty. It was feared that the huge economic upheaval would cause a great deal of distress among the working classes. As a matter of fact the exact opposite took place. The multitude of men and women engaged upon munition-making earned good wages, and the spending of millions a year on separation allowances added to the undoubted prosperity of the working classes during the years of fighting. In most other industries of the country, moreover, wages rose in an unprecedented way; and the poor-relief statistics of those years showed an almost complete disappearance of the more abject forms of distress. No one is to be blamed for not foreseeing this. On the contrary, it was in accordance with prudence no less than humanity that the Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund was founded and that War Distress Committees were

organised all over the country in 1914 to deal with any distress that might arise. We have recorded in an earlier chapter the collection of money in Hove for the Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund, and it only remains to mention here the formation of the Local Representative (War Distress) Committee to deal with cases of civil distress arising from the war. This committee, expecting in August, 1914, that its work would be extensive, formed various sub-committees to deal with unemployment, work for women, relief, and finance, but owing to the circumstances already indicated the work very soon dwindled, and at last it only became necessary to keep the Relief Sub-Committee alive to deal with such cases of distress as arose in the town. This sub-committee secured grants from the National Relief Fund and then disbursed the money in the relief of local cases. When it closed in September, 1919, it had not been required to distribute more in all than a total of £1,050 spread over five years.

Last but not least, the coming generation was not forgotten. In the summer of 1917, Hove took its share with many other towns in the country in the observance of a National Baby week. The battle-field's terrible destruction of much of the precious young manhood of the nation had emphasised as never before the priceless value of infant life, and the enthusiasm with which the events of this "week" were taken up by the public and the Press showed how clearly this truth had been grasped. Hove joined Brighton in organising a great baby parade at the Aquarium and in the Royal Pavilion grounds, and a few days later a

garden party was held by the Mayor and Mayoress in St. Ann's Well Gardens for which an invitation was addressed personally to each infant born in Hove in the years 1916 and 1917. They came in hundreds bringing their mothers with them! An exhibition of babycraft at 78 Church-road was also a feature of that first War-time Baby week, and the story is told of a little girl visitor who displayed so prolonged an interest in everything that at last one of the ladies in charge ventured delicately to suggest to her that perhaps she should be getting home. The mite thereupon drew herself up to her full height of something well under four feet and replied "Why should I go? I am one of the future mothers of England!"

An essay competition was also held in the schools in which the children were asked to write down their views on Baby week, and here too some amusing observations were forthcoming. One essayist, for example, contributed the following: "Every baby ought to be brought up with the same birthright, but some are born right and some are born wrong. It is our duty to see that those born wrong are put right."

The babycraft exhibition in 1918 was held in the Town Hall, and the idea of the national importance of infant-care is manifestly making progress. The work commenced in 1917 will continue in the years of peace, encouraged as it is by the wider powers now given by the Ministry of Health through the local authorities to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committees.

The Armistice and Peace

“**A**FTER long grief and pain.” The great Victorian poet’s words must have come back to many hearts when in the early forenoon of Monday, November 11, 1918, the news flashed round the world that Germany had signed the armistice and that at 11 o’clock a.m. hostilities on all the war-fronts were to cease. The newspapers that day had also contained Field-Marshal Haig’s thrilling announcement that at the end of the most stupendous series of victories in the annals of the British army our soldiers were back in Mons, the old Belgian town where Caesar once built a fortress, and from which in the late summer of 1914 the “old contemptibles” had been forced to retreat. It needed but this touch to complete the glory of the day. Thus, at long last, had the wheel of retribution come full circle for Germany!

People had been prepared for the news of the end of the war. At the Lord Mayor’s banquet in London on the previous Saturday, Mr. Lloyd George had announced the flight of the German Emperor, while the whole world had known for days past that Germany had asked for an armistice, that her power was broken, and that the longer the conflict now continued the deeper must be her tragedy. Yet there is no denying that when the news came that the war was over the sense of relief was indescribable. The knowledge that at last the horror was at an end was like the lifting of a weight

from every heart, even from hearts that had been most deeply pierced. "As I listened to the cheering in the streets," wrote the mother of one of the fallen on this day of rejoicing, "I was able to think of the mothers who were happier than I and to enter into their joy."

The news was first announced from the Borough Bench by the Mayor. The carillon in the Town Hall tower rang out its joyous peal on the stroke of eleven, and a notice containing the Prime Minister's message was posted outside the building. Like magic the people came rushing from every direction, and forthwith rose such a cheer as we had not heard for many a long day. Presently the Mayor accompanied by the Mayoress, the Town Clerk and others, proceeded to the steps ; the cheering rose into a long roar, and those who were present will not forget the figure of the Vicar of Hove as he stood in full view of the throng waving a huge Union Jack. Indeed half the crowd seemed to be waving one flag or another. The weather, unfortunately, was that of an English November at its dullest, the skies were leaden and the roads damp, but nothing could depress the spirits of the people.

In his speech the Mayor once more reminded the town of all we owed to the fleet and the army, to Jellicoe and Beatty, French and Haig, and to the mercantile marine. "Three cheers for the men who have saved us !" he cried, and rare cheers they were ! Then followed a finely contrasting moment. "Now, in hallowed silence," said Alderman Sargeant, "let us remember those who have given their lives

for their country in this war, especially those who went from this town. There is not a family in Hove from which kinsmen have not gone forth to the fight for the sake of England and of the future security, liberty and happiness of the world. With hearts too full for words we think of them at this moment and of all they have done in the most righteous cause for which war was ever waged." In a deep stillness every man in the crowd stood bareheaded. Afterwards came the singing of the Doxology, and after that "God Save the King." As the thousands separated, the carillon in the Town Hall tower played patriotic airs, and by this time flags were flying everywhere. For the remainder of the day business was suspended and crowds were passing to and fro singing and cheering.

That evening the churches were open, and, although there was no time for more than the exhibition of a few posters and the announcement from the Town Hall steps, services of thanksgiving were held and attended by congregations that crowded the buildings to the doors. The religious impulse was as spontaneous as the joyous one of the morning had been. It was simply a case of the church doors opening and the people pouring in. The Mayor and Corporation and the chief borough officials attended the service at All Saints, and the congregation filled J. L. Pearson's noble building in every part, including the lady chapel and the organ chamber. Large contingents of the Special Constables, members of the Depôt and other war workers were also present in uniform. Like all the great war services held here or in the Town

Hall, the service was eminently a congregational one, with well-known hymns in which all could join and find in the familiar words a deeper significance than ever before. In his address from the pulpit the Vicar, after acknowledging the impossibility of expressing in words the tumult of feeling which surged in every heart, reminded his hearers of the duty of maintaining during the years of reconstruction that were to come the spirit of unity, self sacrifice and discipline which had meant so much to the nation during the war. "We have arrived at the dawn of a new world. It is for us all to shape that world" was his solemn reminder.

On the afternoon of the following Sunday another of the united services to which we have referred in an earlier chapter took place in the Town Hall, and thousands who had met there so often for prayer now assembled for thanksgiving. The Mayor presided, the Bishop of Lewes delivered the address and the whole service was uplifting. The same evening the Free Churches gathered in the same hall with the Rev. H. Ross Williamson as chairman and the Rev. A. R. George as the preacher; and at both these services the theme of the speakers was the same, the duty of national unity. On December 1 another crowded assembly of war-workers offered their thanksgiving for victory in the parish church. From end to end of the nave were row upon row of Volunteers, Special Constables, Red Cross nurses, Depôt workers, members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, V.A.D's, Boy Scouts and others, all of whom in some organised way had helped the country to "carry on." To such a company the

Vicar had no difficulty in driving home the now familiar ideals of unity and unselfishness as the only sure beacons in whatever storms might be in store for the nation in the years of peace.

Such, briefly, was Hove's celebration of the signing of the armistice. There was no "mafficking," no dancing in the streets, no rowdiness in or in front of public houses. With an instinct as sure as it was dignified the inhabitants felt the occasion to be far otherwise than one for noisy merry-making. The perils from which the Empire had escaped had been far too deadly. Deep, too, in the hearts of all lay the thought of the thousands of homes whose dear ones lay buried in the vast graveyards of what by surely one of the most terrible ironies ever put into words was called the "theatre of war."

In July, 1919, came the signing of the peace by Germany, and this time it was felt that a universal and organised celebration was called for. The Government fixed the date beforehand for the official celebration throughout the Empire—Saturday, July 19—and shortly after this decision was announced the inhabitants of Hove received a letter from the Mayor informing them that a committee, of which Mr. G. Lionel King was hon. secretary, had been appointed to organise a series of observances expressing in a dignified manner and without any great expenditure of money their feelings of happiness and thankfulness. It was announced that (i) a reception and entertainment would be held for the men already discharged or demobilized from His Majesty's forces, and also

(ii) on July 30 an entertainment in the Hove Recreation Ground for the children from the Council schools with any other children who should desire to participate. It was estimated that this programme would entail an outlay of about £600. Towards this sum the Council had voted £200, so that the inhabitants were only asked to contribute £400. The amount was handsomely exceeded and, as we shall show, the programme was considerably developed.

The celebration began on Sunday, July 6, with two services of solemn thanksgiving. That in the morning took place in the parish church and once more the congregation included the Mayor and Corporation and representatives of the various public bodies in the town. The great thanksgiving song of western Christendom, the *Te Deum*, was sung to a chant in which all could join, and the anthem was a new motet specially composed for the day by the organist of Westminster Abbey (then Sir Frederick Bridge), the words of which were taken from the last speech of Richmond in Shakespeare's *Richard III*. The Vicar, on this occasion, delivered one of the most moving of his messages. "If the British Empire is to endure, and grow, and inspire the rest of the human race with its principles, every single member of it must strive to be a Christian in thought, word and deed," was one of his many emphatic sentences.

The second service took place in St. Ann's Well Gardens in the afternoon and was the last of the united services held in connection with the Great War. The Mayor, the Vicar of Hove, the Bishop

of Lewes, the Rev. J. S. Flynn, the Rev. J. F. Parkes and the Rev. H. Ross Williamson all took part ; the band of the 2nd Battalion of the Suffolk Regiment led the singing and the congregation numbered thousands of men and women of all classes. The Bishop's address was a powerful analysis of the war as a huge conflict between idealism on the one side and materialism on the other—"and, thank God, idealism has triumphed !" Here again the *Te Deum* was sung to a well-known chant, the hymns were selected from those with which most English people have been familiar since childhood, and the service concluded with one of those thrilling renderings of "God Save the King," in which on countless occasions during those fiery years the people of the British Empire expressed not only their loyalty to the Sovereign but also their will to victory :

O Lord our God arise,
Scatter his enemies
And make them fall !

Then came July 19, one of the three dates which will never lose their significance for the present generation, the other two being August 4 and November 11. The day was proclaimed a bank holiday, every shop was shut, every public building, from the Town Hall downwards, and every thoroughfare, was gay with flags. Indeed, the humbler the street the more multitudinous was its adornment. Nothing in the town, however, had the significance of the two large laurel wreaths which hung on either side of the entrance to the Town Hall, each inscribed with the words, "In ever



Photo : E. W. Pannell]

The Memorial Wreaths

glorious memory of the Hove men who gave their lives in the Great War. Peace Day, July 19, 1919." In the ceremonies of that day these wreaths fulfilled the office served by the cenotaph in Whitehall. Soldier and civilian alike saluted them, and throughout that day of happy crowds they hung in a silence that was only broken by the music of a hymn.

The celebrations were timed to begin at 10 o'clock with the reading of the King's Proclamation of Peace, and as the hour struck, the Mayor and Mayoress took their places on the carpeted platform in front of the main entrance to the Town Hall, supported by a large number of citizens including members of the Council, the magistracy and the clergy. Thousands of people filled the broad roadway and every window overlooking the scene had its complement of spectators. The Mayor in ringing tones read the King's Proclamation and then waving aloft the shot-pierced flag of H.M.S. *Southampton* which had received its honourable scars in the battle of Jutland, and had been lent for the occasion by Admiral Sir George King-Hall, called for a cheer for the men who by land and sea had won the victory. He then asked the assembly solemnly and in silence to salute the two memorial wreaths, and at once every head was bowed and bared in tribute to the immortal dead. Then, emphasising all that these men and their brethren in arms had endured and achieved for England, he hoped that the spirit which had inspired and upheld them would also imbue all classes in the great work of building up a still more glorious Empire than that which our forefathers had handed down.

Afterwards the whole assembly sang the Doxology and the National Anthem and, as on armistice day, the carillon in the tower played patriotic airs as the people dispersed.

In the afternoon came the parade of ex-service men of Hove who had fought on all the battle-fronts, France, Flanders, Mesopotamia, Macedonia, Gallipoli. Each had received the personal invitation of the town couched in the following terms :

The inhabitants of Hove take this opportunity of thanking . . . for his services to the Empire during the Great War, and request the honour of his company on Saturday, July 19, at a Reception and Entertainment for Hove men discharged from His Majesty's forces.

They assembled on the Brunswick lawns and after a speech of welcome from the Mayor and the singing of "God Save the King" the march began, some 1,500 men, representing practically every unit in His Majesty's forces, taking part. The disabled led the way riding in gaily-decorated motor cars followed by a naval detachment by whom was carried the flag of H.M.S. *Southampton*. The procession turned from the sea-front up Lansdowne-place into Western-road and thence along Church-road to the Town Hall where a halt was called, the band of the 2nd Highland Light Infantry played the melody "For all the Saints" and the whole parade saluted the memorial wreaths which for this purpose had been placed in front of the main entrance. The march was then resumed by way of George-street, Goldstone-villas, Clarendon-villas and Goldstone-street, all lined with crowds of people, to the Albion



Photo : E. W. Pannell]

Peace Day Celebrations—
Procession of ex-service Men passing Town Hall

football club ground, where refreshments followed by a programme of sports awaited the men. Unfortunately the only possible enemy of such a celebration, the clerk of the weather, proved to be in one of his bad tempers. Rain had begun to drizzle while the men were forming up on the lawns and by the time they reached the football ground the drizzle had become a downpour. However, although he might soak men's coats and women's skirts he was not able to damp their spirits, and the various competitions were carried successfully through. This parade and entertainment was organised by a sub-committee of which Mr. A. Standring was chairman and Mr. G. H. Livesey hon. secretary, assisted by a large body of helpers.

In the evening, in spite of a continuance of bad weather conditions, thousands of people assembled on the lawns where the band of the Highland Light Infantry was playing, and as soon as darkness fell a number of the Admiralty flares used on the Dover patrol were lighted on the sea-wall at the bottom of Adelaide-crescent and lit up the whole scene for miles around. The Admiralty had distributed their surplus stock among the local authorities all over the country, and many took the place of bonfires on the beacon heights thereby achieving the two-fold object of providing a fine illumination and economising the supply of fuel. A number of air-raid maroons were also discharged and Verey lights and rockets let off.

On July 29 the children of the infant departments of the public elementary schools had their

celebrations in the school buildings, made all gay with flags and flowers for the occasion, and the entertainment provided was obviously fully appreciated. The Mayor and Mayoress, accompanied by Alderman Barnett Marks (chairman of the Education Committee), paid a state visit to each school, and the whole affair was a great success. On the following day some three thousand of the elder children had their celebration in the Hove Recreation Ground. For this also each guest had received his or her personal invitation on a card bordered with red, white and blue, and worded as follows :

The inhabitants of Hove, in their deep thankfulness for Victory in, and Peace after, the Great War, 1914-1918, request the pleasure of the company of . . . at an Entertainment for Children, in the Hove Recreation Ground, on Wednesday, July 30, 1919, at 3 p.m.

Happily on this occasion the weather proved perfectly delightful and the whole elaborate programme was carried out without a hitch. The children marched on to the ground in their school sections and then formed up in front of the flag-staff to be welcomed by the Mayor, who told them that as they, like the "grown-ups," had also in many ways done their war work it was only right and proper that they should have their day of "peace play," a sentiment which was received with enthusiastic cheering. He also expressed the thanks of them all to Councillor A. W. F. Varley who had organised the day's programme of sports and to the hon. secretary, Mr. S. J. Atherfold, and this also was endorsed with loud cheers. Led by the

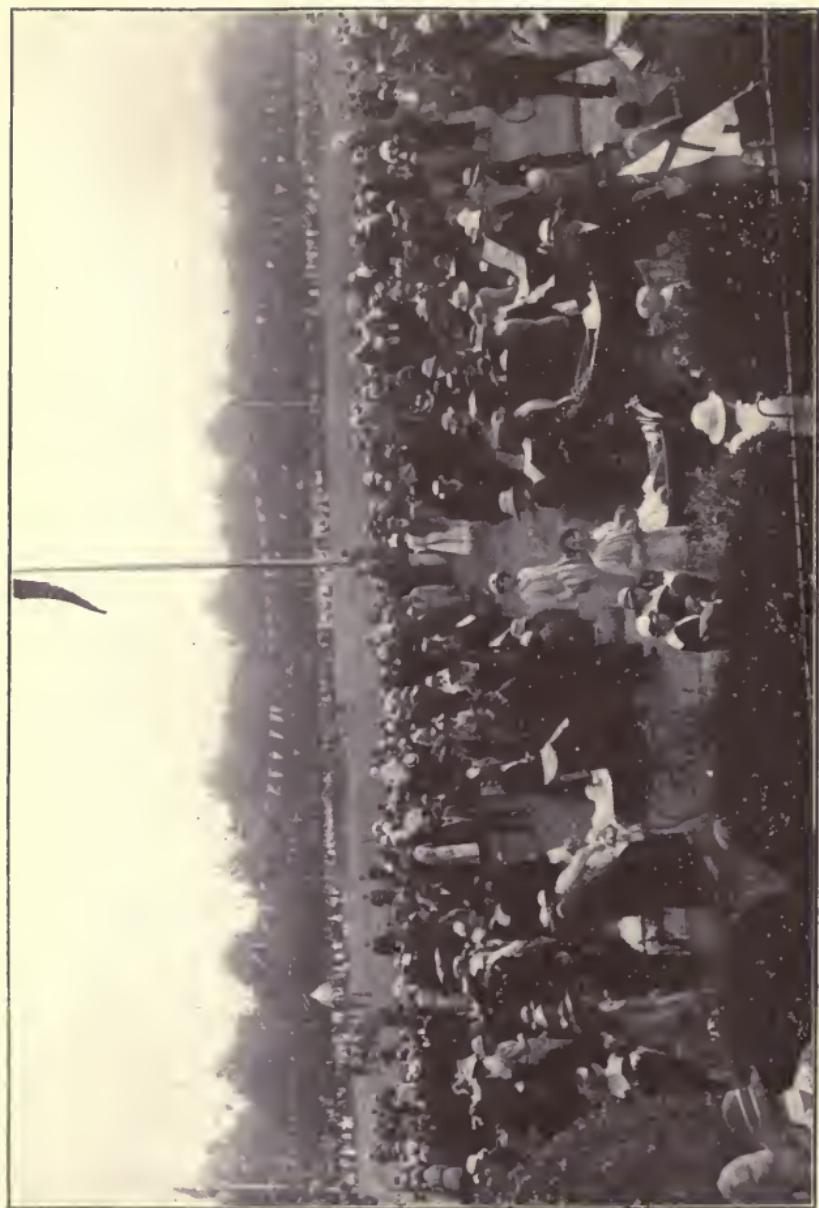


Photo : T. Wiles] Peace Celebrations—Children's Day at Hove Recreation Ground

band of the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers the assembly then sang "Land of Hope and Glory" followed by the Doxology and "God Save the King," and when this was over and one more cheer had been given the fun of the day began. And what fun it was ! All sorts of races for boys and girls ; dreadful combats between a badger and a bear impersonated by members of the fire brigade ; a most diverting troupe of elephants with the funniest legs and trunks ; clowns, niggers, and of course the inevitable "Charlie Chaplin," followed from seven to nine by dancing on the green. Altogether this was a joyous day that will long be remembered.

We have said that the original scheme of celebrations was destined to undergo a good deal of development. On Friday evening, August 1, the mothers, widows and children of Hove men who had fallen in the war were the guests of the inhabitants at an entertainment in the Town Hall. Here again the invitation sent out deserves to be placed upon record. It ran as follows :

The inhabitants of Hove express their respectful sympathy with . . . in her sorrow caused by the death of her Husband in the Great War, and request the honour of her company with her Children at a Tea and Entertainment in the Hove Town Hall on Friday, August 1, at 6.0 p.m.

Never did guests receive a welcome more hearty and sincere. Some of the widows and mothers were little more than girls, and among the children were babies in arms. To many the occasion must have brought back tender and almost heart-breaking

memories. The Mayor was evidently thinking of this as he gave them his welcome from the platform : “ We all felt, and a number of our demobilized men have also expressed the view, that it would be nice, just in a quiet way, to see you here. You have gone through the greatest trial in losing husbands or sons in this terrible war, and on behalf of the inhabitants I extend to you their very deep and respectful sympathy. We can hardly realise what you have suffered, but we do want you to know that you have the sympathy of your fellow townspeople in your great trial, and we hope you will spend as happy an evening as possible.” These simple kindly sentences were the prelude of what may truly be recorded as a happy evening. During tea the orchestra played a pleasant programme, and afterwards came a varied entertainment of music, conjuring, exhibition dancing, and—last but by no means least—“Punch and Judy.” How the young folk revelled in that ancient marionette tragi-comedy! How they shrieked with delight when Punch cunningly edged one of his victims into a corner and then, essaying to hit him with his stick, struck only the wooden ledge of his queer little stage! The whole evening made a perfect *rapprochement* between the town at large and a number of the most respected of its inhabitants.

Thus closed the official local celebrations of those mighty events of world-wide significance. We have still, however, to record an observance which though unofficial was perhaps the most solemn and impressive of all. On Sunday, August 10, by the

expressed desire of the Hove branch of the National Federation of Discharged and Demobilized Sailors and Soldiers a great service was held in All Saints church "To the memory of our dead comrades." The men formed up on the Western lawns and marched thence to the church where seats had also been reserved for widows, mothers and other bereaved relatives. There were two incidents in that most stately service which will surely never be forgotten by those present. One was the repetition by the congregation of the beautiful Requiem Prayer :

O God of the spirits of all flesh, we praise and magnify Thy holy name for all Thy servants who, having fought a good fight, have finished their course in Thy faith and fear, and we beseech Thee that, encouraged by their examples and strengthened by their fellowship, we with them may be found meet to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light.

The other came after the reading of the lessons by the Mayor, when the Vicar, amid a hush that could be felt throughout the densely-crowded church, solemnly laid upon the altar the Roll of Honour containing the names of Hove men and women who had given up their lives in the war.

With the record of that scene this history may well close. That supreme and crowning moment epitomised all that had gone before. It reminded us once more in the most solemn manner of the spirit in which our men and women had served, and also of the high calling that remained, and still remains, before us all as

members of the mightiest Empire the world has ever seen.

The voices of the dead, the claims of the living, the greatness of England, the far-reaching future of the national ideals—all these entreat us not to be weary or faint, entreat us to be brothers, upholding the noble inheritance, not of power only but of thought and principle, for which our sons have given their lives. Thus and not otherwise, in the poet's words :

Something 'ere the end,
Some work of noble note may yet be done . . .
'Tis not too late to seek a newer world.



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